- (19)【発行国】日本国特許庁(JP)
- (12)【公報種別】公開特許公報(A)
- (11) 【公開番号】特開平9-224720
- (43) 【公開日】平成9年(1997) 9月2日
- (54) 【発明の名称】インサート成形用ファスナー部材及びそのインサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形主体に連結する方法
- (51) 【国際特許分類第6版】

A44B 18/00

[FI]

A44B 18/00

【審査請求】未請求

【請求項の数】 6

【出願形態】OL

【全頁数】15

- (21) 【出願番号】特願平8-187720
- (22) 【出願日】平成8年(1996) 7月17日
- (31)【優先権主張番号】特願平7-335415
- (32) 【優先日】平7(1995) 12月22日
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- (19) [Publication Office] Japanese Patent Office (JP)
- (12) [Kind of Document] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication (A)
- (11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application] Japan U nexamined Patent Publication Hei 9 224720
  - (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 1997 (1997) September 2 day
- (54) [Title of Invention] FASTENER PART MATERIAL FOR INSERT MOLDING AND FASTENER PART MATERIAL FOR ITS INSERT MOLDINGARE CONNECTED TO FORMATION MAIN COMPONENT METHOD
- (51) [International Patent Classification 6th Edition]

A44B 18/00

[FI]

A44B 18/00

[Request for Examination] Examination not requested

[Number of Claims] 6

[Form of Application] OL

[Number of Pages in Document] 15

- (21) [Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 8 18 7720
- (22) [Application Date] 1996 (1996) July 17 day
- (31) [Priority Application Number] Japan Patent Application H ei 7 335415
- (32) [Priority Date] Flat 7(1995) December 22 day
- (33) [Priority Country] Japan (JP)
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(57) 【要約】

【課題】 型内に配置したときの基部の反りや撓みを修正した状態で、成形主体の所定位置に強固に固定できるインサート成形用ファスナー部材を提供する。

【解決手段】 ファスナー部材10は、略平坦な帯形状の基部16と、基部16の主要面12に立設される複数の係合要素18と、基部16の裏面14に突設される連結要素20とを備える。基部16は、長手方向へ延短く延続を開からは、基部16は、長手方向へ短短くびる一対の第2線24とを備える。基部16の一対の第1線22からは、基部16より小さな厚みを有した薄肉延長部26が、第1線22の略全長に沿って横断方向へ延長部26が、第1線22の略全長に沿って横断方向へ延長部26が、第1線22の略全長に沿って横断方向にインサートとして配置すると、両薄肉延長部26が凹部側壁に接触して弾性的に撓曲し、基部16が支持凹部の内奥へ向かって付勢される。それにより基部16の反りが修正される。

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(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] When arranging on closed die forging, with warp of base and the state which corrected bending, fastener part material for insert moldingwhich can be locked firmly in specified position of formation main component isoffered.

[Means of Solution] Fastener part material 10 has base 16 of a bbreviation planar bandgeometry and work element 18 of plural which is installed in main element surface 12 of base 16 and connecting element 20 which is installed in back surface 14 of the base 16. base 16, has 2nd edge 24 of pair which extends moreshortly than 1st edge 22 to 1st edge 22 and the cross direction of pair which extends to machine direction. From 1st edge 22 of pair of base 16, thin filmlong part 26 whichpossesses smaller thickness than base 16, alongside abbreviationtotal length of 1st edge 22 cross direction navel to it is installed. When it arranges fastener part material 10 inside support recessed part oftype, as insertion both thin film long part 26 contacting recess side wall, bending itdoes in elastic, base 16 faces to inside inner part of thesupport recessed part and energization is done. warp of base 16 is corrected with that.

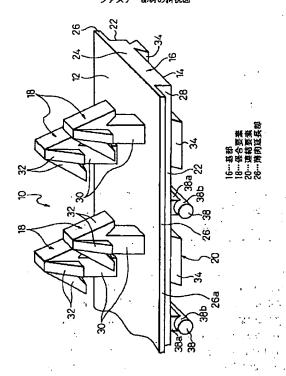
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#### ファスナー部材の斜視図



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 主要面及び該主要面の反対側の裏面を有する略平坦な帯形状の基部と、該基部の該主要面に設けられるも、該基部の該裏面に設けられる。 ・れる複数の係合要素と、該基部の該裏面に設けられる。 連結要素とを具備し、インサート成形工程により、成形 主体に埋め込まれる該連結要素を介して、該成形主体の 表面に該係合要素を露出させた状態で該成形主体に固定 的に連結されるインサート成形用ファスナー部材において、

前記基部は、長手方向へ延びる一対の第1縁と該第1縁より短く横断方向へ延びる一対の第2縁とを備え、それら第1縁には、該基部より小さな厚みを有した弾性変形可能な薄肉延長部が、該第1縁の略全長に亙って前記横断方向へそれぞれ延設されることを特徴とするインサート成形用ファスナー部材。

【請求項2】 前記基部の前記一対の第2縁に、該基部より小さな厚みを有した弾性変形可能な薄肉延長部が、

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Possesses back surface of opposing side of main element surface and said main element surface baseof abbreviation planar band geometry which, Work element of plural which is provided in said main element surface of the said base and through said connecting element which connecting element which is provided in thesaid back surface of said base possesses, is imbedded to formation main component bythe insert molding step, in fastener part material for insert molding which is connected tothe fixable to said formation main component with state which exposesthe said work element in surface of said formation main component,

Aforementioned base has 2nd edge of pair which extends to cross direction more shortly than 1st edge and said 1st edge of the pair which extends to machine direction in those 1st edges, elastically deformable thin film long partwhich possesses smaller thickness than said base, over abbreviation total length of said 1st edge aforementioned cross direction ravel to the is installed the fastener part material for insert molding which densely is made feature.

[Claim 2] In 2nd edge of aforementioned pair of aforemention edbase, elastically deformable thin film long part which

該第2縁の略全長に亙って前記長手方向へそれぞれ延設 される請求項1に記載のインサート成形用ファスナー部 材。

【請求項3】 前記連結要素が、前記基部の前記長手方向に延びる長手部分と前記横断方向に延びる横断部分とを交互に備えて該長手方向へ蛇行状に連続して前記裏面に突設される突条からなる請求項1又は2に記載のインサート成形用ファスナー部材。

【請求項4】 前記突条の少なくとも一部分が、前記裏面との結合基端から先端の自由端へ向かって徐々に拡幅する形状を有する請求項3に記載のインサート成形用ファスナー部材。

【請求項5:】 前記連結要素が、前記基部の前記長手方向へ直線状に連続して前記裏面に突設される突条からなり、該突条が、該裏面から離れた自由端に、該裏面との結合基端よりも大きな横断方向寸法を有したアンカー部を備える請求項1又は2に記載のインサート成形用ファスナー部材。

【請求項6】 請求項1に記載のインサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形主体の表面に前記係合要素を露出させた状態で固定的に連結する方法であって、

a)前記ファスナー部材の前記基部を受容支持する第1部分と前記複数の係合要素を収容する第2部分とを備え、該第1部分が、成形空間を画成する成形面の所定位置に開口する鍼溝形状を有し、該鍼溝を画成する一対の対向傾斜側壁の間の最大間隔が前記ファスナー部材の前記基部と前記薄肉延長部との合計横断方向寸法よりも小さく、該第2部分が該鍼溝の底部に凹設されて該第2部分の開口を囲繞する略平坦な環状棚壁が該第1部分に形成の開口を囲繞する略平坦な環状棚壁が該第1部分に形成されてなるファスナー部材支持凹部を備えた成形主体の型を用意し、

b) 前記ファスナー部材の前記複数の係合要素を前記支 持凹部の前記第2部分に挿入するとともに、前記基部の possesses smaller thickness than said base, overthe abbreviation total length of said 2nd edge aforementioned machine direction navel れれ fastener part material for insert molding which is stated in Claim 1 which is installed.

[Claim 3] Aforementioned connecting element, to said machin e direction continuing in meandering makingprovision intersection portion which extends to longitudinal portion and theaforementioned cross direction which extend to aforementioned machine direction of theaforementioned base for reciprocity, fastener part material for insert moldingwhich is stated in Claim 1 or 2 which consists of protrusion which is installed in aforementioned back surface.

[Claim 4] Aforementioned protrusion one part, at least from b onding group edge of theaforementioned back surface facing to free end of end, fastener partmaterial for insert molding which is stated in Claim 3 which possesses the geometry which spreading is done gradually.

[Claim 5] Aforementioned connecting element, to aforementioned machine direction of theaforementioned base continuing in straight line, fastener part material forthe insert molding which is stated in Claim 1 or 2 which has anchor sectionwhich possesses cross direction dimension which is large to free end which consists of protrusion which is installed in aforementioned back surface, the said protrusion, leaves from said back surface, in comparison with bonding group edge of the said back surface.

[Claim 6] Fastener part material for insert molding which is stated in Claim 1 with themethod which is connected to fixable with state which exposes theaforementioned work element in surface of formation main component,

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A) 2nd portion which accommodates work element of 1st portionand aforementioned plural which you receive support theaforementioned base of aforementioned fastener part material to have, said 1st portion, Ant groove which is opened in specified position of molded surface which formsthe molded space to possess, Abbreviation planar ring shape shelf wall which maximum interval between oppositioninclined sidewall of pair which forms said ant groove is smallin comparison with total cross direction dimension of aforementioned base and theaforementioned thin film long part of aforementioned fastener part material, said 2nd portionbeing installed in bottom of said ant groove, surrounds openingthe said 2nd portion being formed by said 1st portion, type of formation main component whichhas fastener part material support recessed part which becomes is prepared,

As b) work element of aforementioned plural of theaforementioned fastener part material is inserted in aforementioned 2nd

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前記薄肉延長部の各々の自由端を前記支持四部の前記一 対の傾斜側壁にそれぞれ当接してそれら薄肉延長部を弾 性変形させつつ該基部を前記第1部分に収容し、

- c) 前記薄肉延長部の弾性復元力により前記ファスナー 部材の前記基部を前記支持凹部内で前記第2部分に向け て付勢し、それにより該基部の前記主要面の周縁領域を 該支持凹部の前記棚壁に密接させて該基部の撓曲を修正 3.5
- d)前記型の前記成形空間に樹脂原液を注入して、前記 支持凹部の前記第1部分に配置された前記ファスナー部 材の前記連結要素を該樹脂原液に没入させ、その状態で 該樹脂原液を固化させて成形主体を成形し、
- e) 前記成形主体及び該成形主体に連結された前記ファ スナー部材から前記型を脱離する、各ステップを有した ことを特徴とする方法。

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【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、主要面及び主要面 の反対側の裏面を有する基部と、基部の主要面に設けら れる複数の係合要素とを備えた対面係合式のファスナー 部材に関し、特に、基部の裏面に設けられる連結要素を さらに備え、インサート成形工程により、成形主体に埋 め込まれる連結要素を介して、成形主体の表面に係合要 素を露出させた状態で成形主体に固定的に連結されるイ ンサート成形用ファスナー部材に関する。本発明ばさら に、そのようなインサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形 1863 主体に固定的に連結する方法に関する。 ราย <u>เป็น คือได้เ</u>ลื่องรอดอธิการาช

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#### [0002]

【従来の技術】車両用座席、事務用又は家庭用の椅子、

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portion of aforementioned support recessed part, each free end of aforementionedthin film long part of aforementioned base contacting inclined sidewall of theaforementioned pair of aforementioned support recessed part respectively, while elastic deformation doing those thin film long part, it accommodates said base in theaforementioned 1st portion,

C) with elastic memory power of aforementioned thin film long part theaforementioned base of aforementioned fastener part material energizationit does inside aforementioned support. recessed part destined for theaforementioned 2nd portion, margin (edge) region of aforementioned main element surface of thesaid base denseness touching in aforementioned shelf wall of thesaid support recessed part with that, it corrects bending of said base.

D) filling resin starting liquid to aforementioned molded space o faforementioned type, aforementioned connecting element of aforementionedfastener part material which is arranged in aforementioned 1st portion of theaforementioned support recessed part being immersed to said resin starting liquid, solidification doing said resin starting liquid with state, formation main component it forms,

E) aforementioned type liberation is done from theaforementio ned formation main component and aforementioned fastener part material which is connected to said formation main component, method which possessed each step and densely makes feature.

### [Description of the Invention]

# [0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] As for this invention, Posses ses back surface of opposing side of main element surface and main element surface groupsection which, In fastener part material of meeting work type which has workelement of plural which is provided in main element surface of base itregards, Especially, furthermore it has connecting element which is provided in the back surface of base, through connecting element which is imbedded to the formation main component by insert molding step, it regards fastener part material for theinsert molding which is connected to fixable to formation main component with the state which exposes work element in surface of formationmain component. this invention furthermore fastener part material for that kind of insert moldingregards method which is connected to fixable in formationmain component.

## [0002]

[Prior Art] Seat for vehicle, for office or chair of domestic, in

マットレス等の、種々の備品、家具類において、発泡性 樹脂材料の成形体からなるクッション部材の表面に、布 帛や皮革等からなるカバー部材を被着したものが知られている。この種の備品、家具類では、使用中にカバー部材が弛んだりずれたりしないように、カバー部材をクッション部材に強固に固着する必要がある。

【0003】従来、例えば自動車用の座席においては、カバー部材をクッション部材に固着するために、ホグリングと称する環状金具や、平板状の基部の主要面に複数の係合要素を配設した対面係合式のファスナー部材(いわゆる面ファスナー)を使用していた。ホグリングは、1つ1つは固着強度に優れる利点を有するが、カバー部材の全体をクッション部材に実質的に密着させて外観を向上させるためには、多数のホグリングを使用しなければならず、固着作業が極めて煩雑でしかも熟練を要するという課題を有していた。

【0004】これに対し、対面係合式のファスナー部材を用いる場合は、ファスナー部材をクッション部材の表面の所定位置に固定的に設置するとともに、ファスナー部材の係合要素群と係合可能な対応係合要素をカバー部材の裏面に形成し、クッション部材にカバー部材を被せた後に両係合要素を相互に押し付けて係合させることにより、比較的容易にカバー部材をクッション部材に固着することができる。この場合、ファスナー部材の形状や配置、並びに係合要素の形状や配置を工夫することにより、充分な固着強度及び密着性が得られる。

【0005】このような目的で使用されるファスナー部村は、全体が樹脂材料から一体成形されるものや、布帛製又は樹脂製の基部に多数の樹脂製モノフィラメントを植設してなるものがあるが、いずれの場合もクッション部村に埋込式に連結可能な連結要素を備える。そしてこのファスナー部村を、クッション部村の成形型内にインサートとして配置してクッション部村を放形することにより、クッション部村の表面に係合要素が露出した状態で、連結要素を介してクッション部村に固定的に連結することができる。

## [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記構成を有するファスナー部材は、座席等の備品の触感や外観を損なわないように、カバー部材の固着強度及び密着性を低下させない範囲で可及的に小形であることが所望される。特に自動車用座席では、着席者による荷重が座席上で頻繁に移

the mattress or other, various supplies and furniture, in surface of cushion member which consists of molded article of foamable resin material, those which apply cover member which consists of cloth and leather etc are known. In order supplies of this kind, with furniture, for cover member not toloosen while using and/or not to slip, cover member it is necessary to become fixed firmly in cushion member.

[0003] Until recently, cover member in order to become fixed in cushion member, thefastener part material (so-called surface fastener) of meeting work type which arranges workelement of plural in main element surface of base of cyclic metal fixture and the flat plate which are named hog-ring was used regarding seat of the for example automotive. As for hog-ring, as for one one it possesses benefit which issuperior in bonding strength, but sticking entirety of cover member to thecushion member substantially, external appearance in order to improve, multiple hog-ring must beused, fixation job quite is troublesome and it had possessed the problem that furthermore requires skill.

[0004] In this to confront, When fastener part material of mee ting work type is used, As fastener part material in specified position of surface of cushion member is installed in fixable, it can form work element group and engageable corresponding work element of fastener part material in back surface of the cover member, after putting cover member to cushion member, pushing both work elementmutually, cover member it can become fixed relatively easily in cushion member by engaging. In this case, satisfactory bonding strength and conformity are acquired by geometry of the fastener part material and geometry of arrangement, and work element anddevising arrangement.

[0005] As for fastener part material which is used with this kind of objective, the entirety from resin material integral molding those which are done. implanting doing multiple resin monofilament in base of cloth or resin, there are some which become, but in each case to cushion member withthe objective which locks base firmly, in back surface of base, provides connectable connecting element for pad system generally in cushion member. And this fastener part material, arranging as insertion, with state wherethe work element exposes cushion member in surface of cushion member by forming through connecting element inside mold of cushion member, it can connect to the fixable in cushion member.

# [0006]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] As for fastener part m aterial which possesses above-mentionedconstitution, way feel and external appearance of seat or other supplies are notimpaired, bonding strength and conformity of cover member it is a small shape if possible in range which does not

動するので充分な固着強度が要求され、しかも疲労を軽減するために異物感を排除した高水準の安楽性を提供することが望まれるので、クッション部材の表面に設けた 溝部やカバー部材の縫目に沿って配置可能な細長い帯形状を有したファスナー部材が有効に利用されている。

【〇〇〇7】他方、一般に対面係合式のファスナー部材は、係合要素や連結要素の基部からの突出長さに比べて基部の厚みが小さいので、基部に反りや撓みを生じ易い傾向がある。特に全体が樹脂材料から一体成形される構造の場合、押出成形工程や射出成形工程を経て製造されたファスナー部材は、基部の主要面側と裏面側とで、注入される樹脂量の差や係合要素と連結要素との形状及び配置の違い等により生じる収縮率の差異に起因して、成形後に基部の何れかの面を凸とする反りが生じる傾向がある。このような反りは、特にファスナー部材が細長い帯形状を有する場合、及び押出成形工程により成形された場合に、顕著に発生することが判っている。

【0008】ところで、対面係合式のファスナー部材を前述したようなインサート成形工程によりクッション部材に固定する際には、クッション部材の型の成形空間内にファスナー部材の支持凹部を設け、この凹部に基部裏面の連結要素を成形空間に露出させてファスナー部材を配置する。このとき、ファスナー部材の係合要素群を凹部に挿入し、かつ基部周縁を凹部壁面に密接させて基部主要面側への発泡性樹脂原液の浸入を防止している。この状態で成形空間に発泡性樹脂原液を注入し、クッション部材を成形すると、ファスナー部材が連結要素を介してクッション部材に固定的に連結される。

【0009】したがって、基部に反りを有したファスナー部材を、インサート成形工程によりクッション部材に固定しようとすると、ファスナー部材支持凹部に配置したファスナー部材の基部周縁と凹部壁面との間に隙間が形成され、成形空間に注入された樹脂原液がそのような隙間から基部主要面側へ浸入する危惧が生じる。基部主要面側へ浸入した樹脂原液は、係合要素群に絡まりつつ固化して、ファスナー部材の係合機能を低下させる。また、ファスナー部材が基部に反りを有したままでクッシ

decrease, it is desired densely. With especially automotive seat, load on seat with being seated person, because it movesto frequent, satisfactory bonding strength to be required, furthermore becausecomfortable characteristic of high level which removes foreign matter feel inorder to lighten fatigue is desired is offered densely, fastener partmaterial which possesses positionable long and narrow band geometry isutilized effectively alongside seam of groove and cover memberwhich are provided in surface of cushion member.

[0007] Because other, generally as for fastener part material of meeting worktype, thickness of base is small in comparison with work element and protruding length from base of connecting element, there is a tendencywhich is easy to cause warp and bending in base. Especially entirety structure which integral molding is done is from the resin material when. Passing by extrusion molding step and injection molding step, fastener part material which isproduced, main element surface side of base and with back surface side, originating in the difference of shrinkage ratio which it occurs due to geometry of differenceand work element and connecting element of resin quantity which is filled and the difference etc of arrangement, after forming is a tendency which thewarp which makes either aspect of base convex occurs. As for this kind of warp, when it possesses band geometry where theespecially fastener part material is long and narrow, when it formed by the and extrusion molding step, it occurs you understand remarkably densely.

[0008] By way, when locking in cushion member with kind of in sert molding step whichmentions earlier fastener part material of meeting work type, supportrecessed part of fastener part material is provided inside molded space of type of the cushion member, in this recessed part connecting element of base back surface is exposed in themolded space and fastener part material is arranged. This time, it inserts work element group of fastener part material in the recessed part, at same time base margin (edge) denseness touches in therecessed part wall surface and prevents penetration of foamable resin starting liquid to base main element surface side. When it fills foamable resin starting liquid to molded space with this state, cushion member forms, the fastener part material through connecting element, it is connected to fixable to the cushion member.

[0009] Therefore, it tries to lock fastener part material which p ossesses thewarp in base, when in cushion member with insert molding step, gap isformed by base margin (edge) of fastener part material which is arranged in the fastener part material support recessed part and between recessed part wall surface, fear where theresin starting liquid which was filled in molded space penetrates from that kind of gapto base main element surface side occurs. resin starting liquid which penetrated to base main element surface side decreases, while in work element

ョン部材に固定されると、ファスナー部材の係合要素群とカバー部材の対応係合要素との正確な相互係合が困難になってカバー部材の固着強度が劣化したり、カバー部材の固着部位にて触感や外観が損なわれたりする傾向がある。

【〇〇1〇】したがって本発明の目的は、インサート成形工程により成形主体に固定されるファスナー部材において、型内に配置したときの基部の反りや撓みを修正して、係合要素の係合機能を低下させたり、被着体の触感や外観を損なったりすることなく、成形主体の所定位置に強固に固定できるインサート成形用ファスナー部材を提供することにある。さらに本発明は、そのようなインサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形主体に容易に固定的に連結する方法を提供することを目的とする。

### [0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、本発明は、主要面及び主要面の反対側のの裏面を有するを有いる事態を表面の反対側のの裏面に設けられる連結要素と、基部の裏面に設けられる連結要素を介して、成形主体の表面に係られる連結で成形主体の表面に係られる連結で成形主体の表面に係られる連結で成形主体の表面に係られる連結で成形主体の表面に係られる連結で成形主体にあいて、基部は、方向を露出させた状態で成形主体にあいて、基部は、方向へ延びる一対の第1縁と第1縁より短く横断方、基がいるの第2縁とを備え、それの能な手をした弾性変形可能な声のの第2縁とを構立した弾性変形可能な声のによいることを特徴とする、第1歳の略全長に亙って横断方向へそれぞれ延設されることを特徴とするインサート成形用ファスナー部材を提供する。

【〇〇12】さらに本発明は、上記インサート成形用ファスナー部材において、基部の一対の第2縁に、基部より小さな厚みを有した弾性変形可能な薄肉延長部が、第2縁の略全長に亙って長手方向へそれぞれ延設されてなるファスナー部材を提供する。

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【 O O 1 3 】 さらに本発明は、上記インサート成形用ファスナー部材において、連結要素が、基部の長手方向に延びる長手部分と横断方向に延びる横断部分とを交互に

group entanglement solidification doing, engaging function of fastener partmaterial. In addition, when it is locked to cushion member with while fastener partmaterial has warp in base, correct mutual work of workelement group of fastener part material and corresponding work element of the cover member becoming difficult, bonding strength of cover member deteriorates, there is a tendency which feel and external appearance impair at fixed part rank of the cover member.

[0010] Therefore as for objective of this invention, When arra nging on closed die forging in fastener part material which islocked to formation main component by insert molding step, correcting warp and the bending of base, it is to offer fastener part material for theinsert molding which engaging function of work element can decrease, it canlock firmly in specified position of formation main component without feel of the item to be bonded and impairing external appearance. Furthermore this invention offers method which is connected to fixableeasily in formation main component densely designates fastener part material for that kind of insert molding as objective.

## [0011]

[Means to Solve the Problems] To achieve above-mentioned ob jective in order, As for this invention, Possesses back surface of opposing side of main element surface and main element surface baseof abbreviation planar band geometry which, Is provided in main element surface of base work element of plural which, connecting element which is provided in back surface of base is possessed, In insert molding step to depend, connecting element which is imbedded to formation main component through, In fastener part material for insert molding which is connected to fixable tothe formation main component with state which exposes work element in the surface of formation main component putting, base has 2nd edge of pair which extends to cross directionmore shortly than 1st edge and 1st edge of pair whichextends to machine direction in those 1st edges, elastically deformable thin film long part which possessessmaller thickness than base, over abbreviation total length of 1stedge cross direction navel 1 1 is installed offers fastener part material for theinsert molding which densely is made feature.

[0012] Furthermore as for this invention, in fastener part mate rial for theabove-mentioned insert molding, in 2nd edge of pair of base, the elastically deformable thin film long part which possesses smaller thickness than base, over theabbreviation total length of 2nd edge machine direction navel 1.1 the being installed, it offers fastener part material which becomes.

[0013] Furthermore this invention in fastener part material for above-mentionedinsert molding, connecting element, to machine direction continuing in meandering makingprovision

4.30 4.15 3 . 1.2

備えて長手方向へ蛇行状に連続して裏面に突設される突 条からなるファスナー部材を提供する。

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【0014】さらに本発明は、上記インサート成形用ファスナー部材において、突条の少なくとも一部分が、裏面との結合基端から先端の自由端へ向かって徐々に拡幅する形状を有するファスナー部材を提供する。

【 O O 1 5 】 さらに本発明は、上記インサート成形用ファスナー部材において、連結要素が、基部の長手方向へ直線状に連続して裏面に突設される突条からなり、この突条が、裏面から離れた自由端に、裏面との結合基端よりも大きな横断方向寸法を有したアンカー部を備えるファスナー部材を提供する。

【0016】さらに本発明は、上記インサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形主体の表面に係合要素を露出させた 状態で固定的に連結する方法であって、

- a) ファスナー部材の基部を受容支持する第1部分と複数の係合要素を収容する第2部分とを備え、第1部分が、成形空間を画成する成形面の所定位置に開口する蟻溝形状を有し、蟻溝を画成する一対の対向傾斜側壁の間の最大間隔がファスナー部材の基部と薄肉延長部との合計横断方向寸法よりも小さく、第2部分が蟻溝の底部に凹設されて第2部分の開口を囲繞する略平坦な環状棚壁が第1部分に形成されてなるファスナー部材支持凹部を備えた成形主体の型を用意し、
- b) ファスナー部材の複数の係合要素を支持凹部の第2部分に挿入するとともに、基部の薄肉延長部の各々の自由端を支持凹部の一対の傾斜側壁にそれぞれ当接してそれら薄肉延長部を弾性変形させつつ基部を第1部分に収容し、
- c) 薄肉延長部の弾性復元カによりファスナー部材の基部を支持凹部内で第2部分に向けて付勢し、それにより基部の主要面の周縁領域を支持凹部の棚壁に密接させて基部の撓曲を修正し、

1. 一个对数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数

d)型の成形空間に樹脂原液を注入して、支持凹部の第

intersection portion which extends to longitudinal portion and thecross direction which extend to machine direction of base for reciprocity, offersthe fastener part material which consists of protrusion which is installed in the back surface.

[0014] Furthermore this invention protrusion one part, at least from bonding group edge of the back surface facing to free end of end in fastener part material for the above-mentioned insert molding, offers fastener part material which possesses the geometry which spreading is done gradually.

[0015] Furthermore this invention connecting element, to mac hine direction of base continuing straight line in fastener part material for above-mentioned insert molding, consists of protrusion which is installed in back surface, this protrusion, offers fastener part material which has anchor section which possesses the cross direction dimension which is large to free end which leaves from back surface, incomparison with bonding group edge of back surface.

[0016] Furthermore as for this invention, fastener part material for the above-mentioned insert molding with method which is connected to fixable with state which exposes work element in surface of the formation main component,

A) 2nd portion which accommodates work element of 1st portionand plural which you receive support base of fastener partmaterial to have, 1st portion, Ant groove which is opened in specified position of molded surface which formsthe molded space to possess, Abbreviation planar ring shape shelf wall which maximum interval between oppositioninclined sidewall of pair which forms ant groove is small incomparison with total cross direction dimension of base and thin film long part of fastener partmaterial, 2nd portion being installed in bottom of ant groove, surrounds opening 2nd portion being formed by 1st portion, type of theformation main component which has fastener part material support recessed part which becomes is prepared,

As b) work element of plural of fastener part material is inserted in 2nd portion of support recessed part, each free end of thin film long part of the base contacting inclined sidewall of pair of support recessed part respectively, while elastic deformation doing those thin film long part, it accommodates the base in 1st portion,

- C) with elastic memory power of thin film long part base of fas tener partmaterial energization it does inside support recessed part destined forthe 2nd portion, margin (edge) region of main element surface of base denseness touchingin shelf wall of support recessed part with that, it corrects thebending of base,
- D) filling resin starting liquid to molded space of type, connecti

1部分に配置されたファスナー部材の連結要素を樹脂原液に没入させ、その状態で樹脂原液を固化させて成形主体を成形し、

e) 成形主体及び成形主体に連結されたファスナー部材から型を脱離する、各ステップを有した方法を提供する

### [0017]

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【発明の実施の形態】以下、添付図面を参照して、本発明をその好適な実施の形態に基づき詳細に説明する。図1~図4は、本発明の一実施形態によるインサート成形用のファスナー部材10を示す。ファスナー部材10は、樹脂材料の一体成形品からなる対面係合式のファスナー部材であり、略平坦でかつ相互に平行な主要面12及び裏面14を有する帯形状の基部16と、基部16の主要面12に所定の離間配置で立設される複数の係合要素18と、基部16の裏面14に突設される連結要素20とを備える。

【0018】帯形状の基部16は、長手方向へ直線状にかつ相互に平行に延びる一対の第1縁22と、横断方向へ直線状にかつ相互に平行に第1縁22より短く延びる一対の第2縁24(1つの第2縁24のみ図示)とを備える。基部16の一対の第1縁22からは、基部16より小さな厚みを有した薄肉延長部26が、第1縁22の略全長に沿って横断方向へそれぞれ延設される。薄肉延長部26は、基部16の主要面12と同一面上に延長され、したがって基部16の裏面14側で第1縁22に段部28が形成される。

【0019】薄肉延長部26は、ファスナー部材10の成形工程において、基部16の成形と同時に基部16と同一の樹脂材料から一体成形される。したがって、基部16より小さな厚みを有した薄肉延長部26は、基部16よりも容易に弾性変形可能となっている。この弾性変形は主に、基部16と薄肉延長部26との結合部位を支がは主に、基部16と薄肉延長部26の撓曲ないし揺動として生じる。なお薄肉延長部26の自由端26 aは、基部16の第1縁22に対し略平行に直線状に延びる。

【0020】複数の係合要素18は、ファスナー部材10の成形工程において、基部16の成形と同時に基部16と同一の樹脂材料から一体成形される。各係合要素18は、基部16の主要面12から略直立状に突出する脚部30と、脚部30の先端近傍にて側方へ突設される複

ng element of thefastener part material which is arranged in 1st portion of support recessed partbeing immersed to resin starting liquid, solidification doing resin starting liquid with state, the formation main component it forms,

Method which e) liberation does type from formationmain component, and fastener part material which is connected to formationmain component possesses each step is offered.

[0017]

[Embodiment of Invention] Below, referring to attached figure, you explain this invention in detail on thebasis of preferred embodiment. Figure 1 to Figure 4 shows fastener part material 10 for insert molding with one embodiment of this invention fastener part material 10, with fastener part material of meeting worktype which consists of integral molding of resin material, and has work element 18of plural which in base 16 of band geometry which possesses theparallel main element surface 12 and back surface 14 mutually and main element surface 12 of base 16 is installed with predetermined alienation arrangement and connecting element 20 which is installed in the back surface 14 of base 16 with abbreviation flat.

[0018] Base 16 of band shape, to longitudinal direction in straight line and for the straight line to 1st edge 22 of pair which extends mutually parallel and has 2nd edge 24 (Only 2nd edge 24 of one illustration) of pair which extends mutually parallel more shortly than 1st edge 22 and the cross direction. From 1st edge 22 of pair of base 16, thin film long part 26 which possesses smaller thickness than base 16, alongside abbreviation total length of 1st edge 22 cross direction navel to it is installed. thin film long part 26 to be extended by main element surface 12 of base 16 and on same face, therefore step 28 is formed to 1st edge 22 on back surface 14 side of the base 16.

[0019] Thin film long part 26 integral molding is done simultan eously with formation of the base 16 from same resin material as base 16 in molding step of fastener partmaterial 10. Therefore, as for thin film long part 26 which possesses smaller thickness than the base 16, it has become elastic deformation possible easily in comparison with the base 16. This elastic deformation mainly, occurs as bending or shaking of thin film long part 26 which designates binding site of base 16 and thin film long part 26 as support point. Furthermore free end 26a of thin film long part 26 almost extends to the straight line parallel vis-a-vis 1st edge 22 of base 16.

[0020] Work element 18 of plural integral molding is done simultaneously with theformation of base 16 from same resin material as base 16 in molding stepof fastener part material 10. Each work element 18, from main element surface 12 of base 16 in abbreviation upright condition has engaging piece 32 of

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数の係合片32とを備える。したがってファスナー部材10では、複数の係合要素18が先端の係合片32にて相手部材の対応係合要素に係合する。

【〇〇21】図3に示すように、複数の係合要素18は、基部16上で長手方向へ延びる略平行な2列に沿って、かつ各列間で各係合要素18の位置を長手方向への配置間隔の半分だけ相互にずらして、いわゆる千鳥状に整列配置される。このような配置は、帯形状のファスナー部材10において、可及的に少ない樹脂量で相手部材に対する充分な固着強度を確保でき、しかもファスナー部材10を成形する際の型抜きを容易にする点で有利である。

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【0022】連結要素20は、ファスナー部材10の成形工程において、基部16の成形と同時に基部16と同一の樹脂材料から一体成形される。図3に破線で示すように、連結要素20は、基部16の長手方向に延びる模断部分36とを交互に備え、所定断面形状を有する突条として基部16の長手方向へ蛇行状に連続して形成される。図示実施形態では、長手部分34は基部16の第1線22に略平行に配置され、横断部分36は基部16の第2線24に対し僅かに傾斜して配置される。連結要素20は、後述するインサート成形工程により成形主体に埋め込まれ、それによりファスナー部材10を、成形主体の表面に複数の係合要素18を露出させた状態で成形主体に強固に固定的に連結する。

【0023】基部16の裏面14に蛇行突条として形成される連結要素20は、成形主体に埋め込まれたときに、連結要素20と成形主体との接触面積を基部16の長手方向及び横断方向の両方向に同等かつ充分に確保することを可能にする。その結果、成形主体に連結されたファスナー部材10は、基部16をその第1縁22又は第2縁24を起点(すなわちきっかけ)として横断方向又は長手方向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように働く分離作用に抗して、連結要素20による強固な連結力のもとに成形主体の所定位置に保持される。

【0024】連結要素20は、その連結力を向上させるために、少なくとも長手部分34及び横断部分36の一

plural which is installed to side unrection with end vicinity of leg 30 and leg 30 which protruding are done. Therefore with fastener part material 10, work element 18 of pluralengages to corresponding work element of counterpart component with engaging piece 32 of the end.

[0021] As shown in Figure 3, work element 18 of multiple at sa me timejust half of layout interval to machine direction shifting position of eachwork element 18 mutually between respective lines almost alongside theparallel extends to machine direction on base 16 2 line, is lined up isarranged in so-called sawtooth shape. This kind of arrangement be able to guarantee satisfactory bonding strength for counterpart componentwith if possible little resin quantity in fastener part material 10 of theband geometry, furthermore when fastener part material 10 forming, it isprofitable in point which makes mold removal easy.

[0022] Connecting element 20 integral molding is done simultaneously with formation of the base 16 from same resin material. as base 16 in molding step of fastener partmaterial 10. As in Figure 3 shown with dashed line, connecting element 20 is formed to longitudinal direction of base 16 continuing in meandering as protrusion which possesses the specified cross section shape making provision intersection portion 36 which extends to the cross direction of longitudinal portion 34 and base 16 which extend to longitudinal direction of the base 16, for reciprocity. With illustration embodiment, as for longitudinal portion 34 it is arranged almost parallel into 1st edge 22 of base 16, intersection portion 36 is arranged inclining barely vis-a-vis 2ndedge 24 of base 16. connecting element 20 is imbedded by formation main component by insert molding step which itmentions later, with state which exposes work element 18 of the plural in surface of formation main component connects fastener part material 10, to fixable firmly in formation main component with that.

[0023] When being imbedded to formation main component, c ontact area of connecting element 20 and the formation main component guarantees connecting element 20 which is formed to back surface 14of base 16 as serpentine protrusion, densely is made equally to machine direction of the base 16 and both directions of cross direction and satisfactory possible. As a result, fastener part material 10 which is connected to the formation main component, in order base 16 to cross direction or machine direction volume 1/9 to lift from formation main component source (Namely opportunity) as 1st edge22 or 2nd edge 24, resist to separation action whichworks, with connecting element 20 under strong connected power is kept in specified position of formation main component.

[0024] Connecting element 20 has geometry (Figure 1 and Figure 2 reference) which in order to improve, at least theone part

部分が、基部裏面14との結合基端から他端の自由端へ向かって徐々に拡幅する形状(図1及び図2参照)を有することが好ましい。このような形状によれば、連結要素20は成形主体内に楔状に埋め込まれるので、外力に抗してファスナー部材10を成形主体の所定位置にさらに強固に保持する。

【0025】さらに、蛇行形状を有する連結要素20は、長手部分34と横断部分36とにおいて基部16の厚みを局部的に増大することにより、基部16の捩じれに対する剛性を高める作用も果たす。なお、連結要素20による連結力及び基部補強作用を充分に発揮させるためには、長手部分34及び横断部分36を基部16の裏面14の長手方向全長及び横断方向全長に亙って配置することが有利である。

【0026】上記のような連結力及び基部補強作用を一層向上させるために、連結要素20はさらに、横断方向へ延びる第2横断部分38を選択的に備えることができる。第2横断部分38は、長手方向へ隣接する2つの横断部分36の間で、1つの長手部分34に略直角に交差して配置される。第2横断部分38は、例えば図1及び図2に示すように、角柱状脚部38aと脚部先端から膨出する円柱状頭部38bとを有することができる。

【0027】上記構成を有するファスナー部材10は、 樹脂材料から成形主体を成形する際に成形主体の型内に インサートとして配置され、それにより成形主体に強固 に固定的に連結される。このインサート成形工程を、図 5~図8を参照して以下に説明ずる。

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of longitudinal portion 34 and intersection portion 36, from bonding group edge of the base back surface 14 facing to free end of other end, spreading does connectedpower gradually, it is desirable densely. According to this kind of geometry, because connecting element 20 is imbedded to thewedge inside formation main component, resist to external force, furthermore youkeep fastener part material 10 firmly in specified position of formationmain component.

[0025] Furthermore, base 16 twist connecting element 20 which possesses serpentine geometry, it carries out also action which raises stiffness for by increasing the thickness of base 16 in local in with longitudinal portion 34 and the intersection portion 36. Furthermore, in order with connecting element 20 to show connected powerand base reinforcement in satisfactory, it arranges it is profitable densely the longitudinal portion 34 and intersection portion 36 over machine direction total length and cross direction total length of the back surface 14 of base 16.

[0026] As description above connected power and base reinforc ement in order to improvemore, connecting element 20 furthermore selectively has 2nd intersection portion 38which extends to cross direction, is possible densely. 2nd intersection portion 38 is arranged, to longitudinal direction between the 2 intersection portion 36 which is adjacent, in longitudinal portion 34 of onecrossing in abbreviation right angle. As shown in for example Figure 1 and Figure 2, to possess cylinder head 38b which swells from the prism leg 38a and leg end it is possible 2nd intersection portion 38.

[0027] Fastener part material 10 which possesses above-mentioned constitution, from resin material when forming, is arranged formation main component on closeddie forging of formation main component as insertion, is connected to the fixable to firm in formation main component with that. This insert molding step, referring to Figure 5 to Figure 8, you explain below.

[0028] First in specified position of molded surface 42 which fo rms molded space 40 as the preparation step, type 46 of formation main component which provides support recessed part 44 which supports fastener part material 10 is prepared. Support recessed part 44 has open 48 of abbreviation rectangular which possesses cross direction dimension W1 which is smaller than cross direction dimension w1(Figure 4) which adjusts the abbreviation equal machine direction dimension D1 and base 16 and both thin film long part 26 for machine direction dimension d of the base 16 of fastener part material 10. In addition as for support recessed part 44, Expanding mutual interval gradually from open 48, extends longitudinal inclined side wall 50 of abbreviation planar pair which, Intersection side wall 52 of abbreviation planar pair which extends mutually parallel from open 48, and those side wall 50,

ように、支持凹部44の第1部分44aは、横断方向断面において開口48から徐々に拡幅した蟻溝形状を有する。

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【0029】支持凹部44の第2部分44bは、ファスナー部材10の基部16の長手方向寸法dより小さい長手方向寸法D2と、基部16の横断方向寸法w2(図4)より小さい横断方向寸法W2とを有した略矩形の開口58を、棚壁54に隣接して備える。ファスナー部材10は、複数の係合要素18を支持凹部44の第2部分44bに挿入し、かつ基部16及び連結要素20を第1部分44aに収容して、基部裏面14を成形空間40に露出させた状態で型46内の所定位置に配置される。なお、第2部分44bは、ファスナー部材10の係合要素18が開壁56との摩擦や熱伝達等により損傷を受けないように、収容した複数の係合要素18に接触しないだけの広さを有することが望ましい。

【0030】支持凹部44の一対の長手傾斜側壁50の 間の最大間隔W3(すなわち長手側壁50と棚壁54と の交差部において測った間隔)は、ファスナー部材10~ の基部16と両薄肉延長部26とを合わせた横断方向寸 法w1に略等しいか僅かに小さく設定される。したがっ て、ファスナー部材10を支持凹部44内に配置すると 、ファスナー部材10の両薄肉延長部26が弾性的に撓 曲して、各薄肉延長部26の自由端26 aが支持凹部4 4の各長手傾斜側壁50に密接支持される。このとき、 両長手側壁50が開口48から凹部内奥へ向かって相互 間隔を徐々に拡げるように傾斜しているので、ファスナ 一部材10の各薄肉延長部26は、棚壁54に向かって 凸状に撓曲し、かつそれ自体の弾性復元力の反力として 、各長手側壁50から棚壁54に接近する方向への力を 受ける。この力により、ファスナー部材10の基部16 は、支持凹部44の内奥すなわち第2部分446へ向か って付勢される。 and the general beautiful the Eugenberg

【0031】支持凹部44の第2部分44bの開口58は、上記したようにファスナー部材10の基部16の主要面12よりも一回り小さい。したがって、両薄肉延長

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crossing in 52, possessing surrounding wall 56 which it crosses in the 1st portion 44a and shelf wall 54 which are formed with the abbreviation planar shelf wall 54 which extends to abbreviation rectangular cyclicon same face, furthermore it has 2nd portion 44b which is installed from the 1st portion 44a. Therefore as shown in Figure 5, 1st portion 44a of support recessed part 44 has the ant groove which spreading is done gradually from open 48 in the cross direction cross section.

[0029] 2nd portion 44b of support recessed part 44 being adjac ent to shelf wall 54, has open 58 of abbreviation rectangular which possesses cross direction dimension W2 which is smaller than cross direction dimension w2(Figure 4) of machine direction dimension D2 and base 16 which are smaller than machine direction dimension d of base 16 of fastener part material 10. fastener part material 10 inserts work element 18 of multiple in the 2nd portion 44b of support recessed part 44, at same time accommodates base 16 and connecting element 20 in 1st portion 44a, with state which exposes base back surface 14 in the molded space 40 is arranged in specified position inside type 46. Furthermore, 2nd portion 44b, in order work element 18 of fastener partmaterial 10 not to receive damage with friction and theheat transmission etc with surrounding wall 56, contacts work element 18 of multiple which is accommodated and harbors possesses width it is desirable densely.

[0030] Maximum interval W3 (Namely you measured in interse cting part of longitudinal sidewall 50 and shelf wall 54the interval) between longitudinal inclined sidewall 50 of pair of the support recessed part 44 is set, whether in base 16 of fastener part material 10and cross direction dimension w1 which adjusts both thin film long part 26 not applying whichabbreviation is equal small. Therefore, when fastener part material 10 is arranged inside the support recessed part 44, both thin film long part 26 of fastener part material 10 bending doingin elastic, free end 26a of each thin film long part 26 is closely supported in eachlongitudinal inclined sidewall 50 of support recessed part 44. This time, both longitudinal sidewall 50 to inner part inside recessed part facing from the open 48, in order to expand mutual interval gradually, because it is inclined, bending it does each thin film long part 26 of fastener part material 10, in convex facing toward shelf wall 54, it receives the power to direction which from each longitudinal sidewall 50 is approached to the shelf wall 54 at same time as opposing force of elastic memory power of that itself. By this power, base 16 of fastener part material 10 is done, facing to inside inner part namely 2nd portion 44b of support recessed part 44, energization.

[0031] Open 58 of 2nd portion 44b of support recessed part 44, as inscribed, going around is small in comparison with main element surface 12 of thebase 16 of fastener part material 10.

部26の弾性的撓曲によりファスナー部材10が第2部分44bへ向かって付勢されると、基部16の主要面12の第1縁22近傍の小幅領域12a(図5)及び第2縁24近傍の小幅領域12b(図6)が、支持凹部44の棚壁54に当接される。このようにして、支持凹部44の各長手側壁50から受ける付勢力により、基部16の主要面12がその周縁近傍の各領域12a、12bと棚壁54に押し付けられるので、ファスナー部材10の成形時に生じていた基部16の反りや撓みが修正され、基部16の主要面12の周縁近傍領域12a、12bと棚壁54とが密接する。その状態で、ファスナー部材10が支持凹部44内に固定的に支持される。

【0032】このようにしてファスナー部材10を支持 凹部44内に支持した後、型46の成形空間40に入 ば発泡性の樹脂原液60を注入する。このときファスナー 一部材10は、上記したように各薄肉延長部26の弾性 復元力により支持凹部44内で固定的に保持されてい動で、第1部分44aに流入する樹脂原液60の流動を りても移動を生じない。しかも、各薄肉延長が基が 力を受けても移動を生じない。しかも、各薄肉延長び基が もの自由端26aと各長手側壁50との密接、及び基部 主要面12の周縁近傍領域12a、12bと棚壁54と の密接により、樹脂原液60が支持凹部44の第2部分 44bに浸入することは確実に防止される。その結果、 樹脂片の混在によるファスナー部材10の係合要素18 の係合機能の低下が回避される。

【0033】樹脂原液60が固化して成形主体62が成 形されると、ファスナー部材10は連結要素20を介し て成形主体62に強固に固定される。その後、成形主体 62から型46を脱離すると、基部16を平坦状に保持 したファスナー部材10を、その係合要素18が露出し た状態で表面の所定位置に固定した成形主体62が得ら れる。特に樹脂原液60が発泡性樹脂原液からなる場合 、図8に示すようにファスナー部材10の基部16の各 薄肉延長部26はそれ自体の弾性復元力により基部主要 面12に平行な原形に復帰し、ファスナー部材10の基 部16の平坦性が一層向上する。基部16を平坦状に保 持したこのようなファスナー部材10は、成形主体62 に被着される被着体(図示せず)の対応係合要素にファ スナー部材10の複数の係合要素18を正確に係合させ ることを可能にするので、被着体の固着強度を向上させ ることができる。しかもこのとき、成形主体62への被 着体の固着部位にて、被着体の触感や外観を些かも損な うことがない。

Therefore, when it depends on elastic bending of both thin film long part 26 and fastener partmaterial 10 facing to 2nd portion 44b, energization it is done, smallwidth region 12a(Figure 5) of 1st edge 22 vicinity of main element surface 12 of base 16 and smallwidth region 12b(Figure 6) of 2nd edge 24 vicinity, are contacted shelf wall 54 ofthe support recessed part 44. Because main element surface 12 of base 16 each region 12a of margin (edge) vicinity, is pushed to the planar shelf wall 54 with 12b this way, by applied force which is received from each longitudinal side wall 50 of support recessed part 44, warp and bending of base 16 which it occurs when forming of fastener part material 10 are corrected, margin (edge) vicinity region 12a of main element surface 12 of base 16, 12b and the shelf wall 54 touch denseness. With state, fastener part material 10 inside support recessed part 44 issupported in fixable.

[0032] After supporting fastener part material 10 inside suppor t recessed part 44this way, resin starting liquid 60 of for example foamability is filled to molded space 40 of type46. Because this time fastener part material 10, as inscribed inside support recessed part 44 is kept in fixable by elastic memory power of each thin film long part 26, receiving flowing pressure power of resin starting liquid 60 which flows into the 1st. portion 44a, it does not cause movement. Furthermore, margin (edge) vicinity region 12a of of close, and base main element surface 12 with the free end 26a of each thin film long part 26 and each longitudinal side wall 50, it depends closely with 12band shelf wall 54, resin starting liquid 60 penetrating into 2nd portion 44b of the support recessed part 44 is prevented securely. As a result, decrease of engaging function of work element 18 of fastener partmaterial 10 is evaded with existing together of resin piece.

[0033] Resin starting liquid 60 doing, solidification when format ion main component 62 forms, fastener partmaterial 10 through connecting element 20, is locked to firm to formationmain component 62. When after that, type 46 liberation is done from the formation main component 62, formation main component 62 which with state where thework element 18 exposes fastener part material 10 which keeps base 16 in the flat, is locked in specified position of surface is acquired. Especially, when resin starting liquid 60 consists of foamable resin starting liquid, as shown in the Figure 8, each thin film long part 26 of base 16 of fastener part material 10 returns to the parallel original shape in base main element surface 12 due to elastic memory power of that itself, flatnessof base 16 of fastener part material 10 improves more. Because this kind of fastener part material 10 which keeps base 16 in theflat engages to corresponding work element of item to be bonded (not shown) which isapplied to formation main component 62 densely makes work element 18 of the plural of fastener part material 10 accurately possible, bonding strength of the item to be bonded it can improve. Furthermore this time.

【0034】なお、型46の支持凹部44において各長手側壁50と棚壁54との成す角度 $\alpha$ は、例えば80%以上90%未満、好ましくは85%~88%の範囲で設定される。この角度 $\alpha$ が上記範囲より小さいと、成形主体62から型46を脱離する際にファスナー部材10との連結部位で成形主体62が損傷したり、長手側壁50にファスナー部材10が衝突してファスナー部材10が成形主体62から分離したりする傾向がある。他方、角度 $\alpha$ が90%以上では、ファスナー部材10の基部16に支持凹部44の第2部分44bへ向けて及ぼす弾性的付勢力が得られなくなる。

【0035】また、支持凹部44の第2部分44bの開口58は、ファスナー部材10の基部16の横断方向寸法w2に略等しいか僅かに大きい横断方向寸法W2を有していてもよい。この場合、ファスナー部材10の各薄肉延長部26の弾性的付勢作用により、各薄肉延長部26の基部16との結合基端近傍領域が支持凹部44の棚壁54に密接されることになるが、それによるの反りや焼みを修正することは可能である。さらに、支持凹部44の第1部分44aの長手方向寸法ロ16の表部16の表部16の表部16の表部16の表示より、各薄肉延長部26を弾性変形させつつファスナー部材10を支持凹部44内に挿入する作業が容易になる。

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【0036】上記構成を有するファスナー部材10は、 例えば図9に示す自動車用座席100において、発泡性 樹脂材料の成形体からなるクッション部材102の表面 に、布帛や皮革等からなるカバー部材104を被着する 際の、カバー部材104の固着手段として特に好適に使 用される。この場合、ファスナー部材10は、前述した インサート成形工程により、クッション部材102の成と 形時にクッション部材102の表面の所定位置に固定的 に連結される。なお、自動車用座席100へのこのよう な適用では、着席者に異物感を与えないように、図10 に示すようにクッション部材102の所定位置に設けら れる溝106内にファスナー部材10を配置することが 望ましい。そのためには、図5に示す型46において、 支持凹部44を設けるために成形面42から所定高さに 突設した突部64の突出高さを、さらに増加させればよ い。しかしながら、ファスナー部材10の適用によって は、このような突部を介さずに支持凹部44を型46の

at fixed part rank of item to be bonded to formationmain component 62, feel and external appearance of item to be bonded are impaired rather densely is not.

[0034] Furthermore, angle which each longitudinal side wall 50 and shelf wall 54 formin support recessed part 44 of type 46, under for example 80 ° or greater 90 °, is set inrange of preferably 85 ° to 88 °. When this angle is smaller than above-mentioned range, when liberation doing type 46 from formation main component 62, formation main component 62 thedamage doing at junction rank of fastener part material 10, fastener partmaterial 10 colliding to longitudinal side wall 50, there is a tendency which thefastener part material 10 separates from formation main component 62. other and angle stop being acquired with 90 ° or greater, directingto 2nd portion 44b of support recessed part 44 in base 16 of fastener part material 10, elastic applied force which it causes.

[0035] In addition, open 58 of 2nd portion 44b of support rece ssed part 44, whetherin cross direction dimension w2 of base 16 of fastener part material 10 not applying which abbreviation is equal has been allowed to have possessed the large cross direction dimension W2. In this case, bonding group edge vicinity region of base 16 of each thin film long part 26 means in the shelf wall 54 of support recessed part 44 denseness to be touched, depending upon elastic energization action of each thin film long part 26 of the fastener part material 10, but even then warp of base 16 and correcting bending are possible. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 6, it can set machine direction dimension D1 of 1st portion 44aof support recessed part 44, barely more largely than machine direction dimension d of base 16of fastener part material 10. With that, while elastic deformation doing each thin film long part 26, work of inserting the fastener part material 10 into support recessed part 44 becomes easy. 

[0036] Fastener part material 10 which possesses above-mentio ned constitution when in surface of cushion member 102 which consists of molded article of the foamable resin material in automotive seat 100 which is shown in for example Figure 9, applying cover member 104which consists of cloth and leather etc, is used for especially ideal as fixation means of cover member 104. In this case, fastener part material 10 is connected to fixable to he specified position of surface of cushion member 102 when forming of cushion member 102 by theinsert molding step which is mentioned earlier. Furthermore, with this kind of application to automotive seat 100, inorder not to give foreign matter feel to being seated person, as shown in the Figure 10, fastener part material 10 is arranged inside groove 106 which is provided in specified position of cushion member 102 densely is desirable. For that, if protruding height of protuberance 64 which in order to provide the support recessed part 44 in type 46 which is shown in Figure 5, from

成形面42に直接に凹設することもできる。

【0037】上記した自動車用座席100への適用にお いて、カバー部材104の裏面(クッション部材102 との接触面)には、ファスナー部材10の複数の係合要 素18と係合する対応係合要素108が設けられる。対 応係合要素108は、例えば図11(a)に示すように 、カバー部材104の裏面の所定位置に縫着されたルー プ材110からなる。或いは図11(b)に示すように 、カバー部材104の裏面の全体にループ材112を被 着することもできる。いずれの場合も、図示のようにカ パー部材104を部分的に撓曲縫合してリブ部分114 を形成し、このリブ部分114に配置されるループ材1 10、112を、ファスナー部材10の基部16上で2 列に並ぶ係合要素18群の各列間に挿入すれば、各係合 要素18の係合片32が容易にループ材110、112 に係合し、強固な固着力が得られるので有利である(図 12参照)。

【0038】このように、自動車用座席100へ適用し た場合は、クッション部材102に連結されたファスナ 一部材10の基部16が平坦状に保持されているので、 カパー部材104の対応係合要素108にファスナー部 材10の複数の係合要素18を正確に係合させることが 可能になり、カバー部材104がクッション部材102 に強固に固着される。しかも、クッション部材102へ のカバー部材104の固着部位にて、カバー部材104 の触感や外観を些かも損なうことがないので、着席者に 高水準の安楽性を提供するとともに高品質感を与えるこ とができる。

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【0039】本発明に係るインサート成形用ファスナー 部材は、様々な形状及び寸法を有することができる。例 えば上記実施形態において、ファスナー部材10の基部 16は、被着体の固着強度や成形主体への密着性を低下 させない範囲で、被着体の触感や外観を損なわないよう に可及的に小形であることが望ましく、したがって横断 方向寸法より大きな長手方向寸法を有する細長い帯形状 とされる。基部16の長手方向寸法dは、例えば50mm ~500mmである。また基部16の横断方向寸法w2は 、例えば3mm~30mm、好ましくは4mm~10mmである 。これらの寸法d、w2が上記範囲より小さいと、被着 体を強固に固着することが困難となり、上記範囲より大 きいと、基部16の反りや撓みが修正困難なほど顕著に なる傾向がある。さらに、基部16の厚み t 1 (主要面 12と裏面14との間の距離)は、例えば0.5mm~5

themolded surface 42 is installed in specified height, furthermore it should have increased. But, with application of fastener part material 10, without passing bythis kind of protuberance, also to install directly in molded surface 42 of type46 it is possible support recessed part 44.

[0037] Work element 18 of plural of fastener part material 10 it can provide the corresponding work element 108 which engages in back surface (contact surface of cushion member 102) of the cover member 104 at time of applying to automotive seat 100 which you inscribed. Corresponding work element 108, as shown in for example Figure 11 (a), consists of theloop material 110 which is installed in specified position of back surface of the cover member 104. Or as shown in Figure 11 (b), it is possible also to apply loopmaterial 112 to entirety of back surface of cover member 104. which, As in illustration partially bending suture doing cover member 104, it forms rib partamount 114, If loop material 110 which is arranged in this rib part amount 114, 112, is inserted between respective lines of workelement 18 group which lines up into 2 line on base 16 of the fastener part material 10, engaging piece 32 of each work element 18 loop material 110, to engage to 112 easily, because strong fixing power is acquired, it is profitable, (Figure 12 reference).

[0038] This way, when it applies to automotive seat 100, becau se base 16 of fastener partmaterial 10 which is connected to cushion member 102 is kept in flat, the work element 18 of plural of fastener part material 10 engages to the corresponding work element 108 of cover member 104 accurately densely to becomepossible, cover member 104 becomes fixed firmly in cushion member 102. Furthermore, at fixed part rank of cover member 104 to cushion member 102, feel and the external appearance of cover member 104 are impaired rather, because densely is not, ascomfortable characteristic of high level is offered to being seatedperson, high quality impression is given, it is possible densely.

[0039] Various shape and possessing dimension can do fastener part material for insert molding which relates to this invention. In for example above-mentioned embodiment, base 16 of fastener part material 10, in order bonding strength of item to be bonded and conformity to formationmain component in range which does not decrease, not to impair feeland external appearance of item to be bonded, is small shape if possible, it makes thelong and narrow band shape where it is desirable densely, it possesses the machine direction dimension which therefore is larger than cross direction dimension. machine direction dimension d of base 16 is for example 50 mm to 500 mm. In addition cross direction dimension w2 of base 16, is for example 3 mm to 30 mm and preferably 4 mm to 10 mm When these dimension d, w2 is smaller than above-mentioned range, the item to be bonded it becomes fixed firmly densely to

mm、好ましくは1mm~3mmである。厚み t 下が上記範囲より小さいと、基部16の反りや撓みが修正困難なほど 顕著になり、上記範囲より大きいと、被着体の触感や外 観を損なう傾向がある。

【0040】基部16の薄肉延長部26は、基部16の 反りや撓みを全体に亙って確実に修正するために、基部 16の第1縁22の略全長に沿って設けられることが有 利である。薄肉延長部26の横断方向寸法eは、例えば 1mm~10mm、好ましくは1. 2mm~3mmである。横断 方向寸法 e が上記範囲より小さいと、薄肉延長部 2.6 の 弾性変形が困難となって基部16の反りの修正機能が低 下し、上記範囲より大きいと、基部16への弾性的付勢 力が低下したり、支持凹部44内への配置が困難となっ たりする傾向がある。薄肉延長部26の厚みt2は、例 えばO. 2mm~3mm、好ましくはO. 3mm~1mmである 。厚み t 2が上記範囲より小さいと、基部 1 6 への弾性 的付勢力が低下し、また支持凹部44内への配置時に損 傷し、上記範囲より大きいと、薄肉延長部26の弾性変 形が困難となって基部16の反りの修正機能が低下する 傾向がある。 A Committee of the Comm

【0041】基部16の薄肉延長部26は、インサート 挿入配置を容易にするために、図13に示すように、長 手方向へ鋸歯状に延びる自由端26gを備えることがで きる。あるいは薄肉延長部26は、正弦波状又は矩形波・ 状の自由端26 a を備えてもよい。このような構成によ れば、薄肉延長部26の自由端26aと支持凹部44の 長手傾斜側壁50との接触長さが、図1の実施形態の場 合に比べて減少するので、支持凹部44に基部16を挿 入するに要する力が低減される。この作用効果は、基部 16の長手方向寸法が増加するほど有利なものとなり、 作業者の労力負担を軽減する。なおこの場合、基部16 への弾性的付勢力の低下による基部16の反りの修正機 能の劣化が生じない範囲で、薄肉延長部26の形状を決 定することが望まれる。というないでは、これでは and a survivious of the Book of the second

【0042】さらに基部16は、横断方向へ延びる一対 の第2縁24にも、基部16より小さな厚みを有した弾 性変形可能な薄肉延長部(図示せず)を設けることがで

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become difficult, when it islarger than above-mentioned range, warp and bending of the base 16 extent which is correction difficult is a tendency whichbecomes remarkable. Furthermore, thickness t1 (distance between main element surface 12 and back surface 14) of base 16, is for example 0.5 mm to 5 mm and preferably 1 mm to 3 mm. When thickness t1 is smaller than above-mentioned range, warp andthe bending of base 16 extent which is correction difficult become remarkable, when it is larger than above-mentioned range, is a feel of item to be bonded and a tendency which impairs external appearance.

[0040] Thin film long part 26 of base 16 in order to correct sec urely warp and thebending of base 16 over entirety, is provided alongside the abbreviation total length of 1st edge 22 of base 16 it is profitable densely. cross direction dimension e of thin film long part 26, is for example 1 mm to 10 mm and preferably 1. 2 mm to 3 mm. When cross direction dimension e is smaller. than above-mentioned range, elastic deformation of the thin film long part 26 becoming difficult, when modify feature of warp of thebase 16 decreases, is larger than above-mentioned range, elastic applied force to the base 16 decreases, there is a tendency where arrangement to inside the support recessed part 44 becomes difficult. thickness t2 of thin film long part 26, is for example 0.2 mm to 3 mm and preferably 0.3 mm to 1 mm When thickness t2 is smaller than above-mentioned range, elastic applied force to the base 16 decreases, in addition when injury it does when arranging toinside support recessed part 44. is larger than above-mentioned range, theelastic deformation of thin filmlong part 26 becoming difficult, is a tendency where modify featureof warp of base 16 decreases.

[0041] Thin film long part 26 of base 16 as in order to make in sertion arrangement of base 16 to support recessed part 44 of type 46 easy in insert molding step, shown in Figure 13, has free end 26a which extends to sawtooth to the longitudinal direction, it is possible densely. Or thin film long part 26 may have free end 26a of sine wave or rectangular waveform According to this kind of constitution, when contact length of free end 26a of the thin film long part 26 and longitudinal inclined side wall 50 of support recessed part 44, it is aembodiment of Figure 1, comparing, because it decreases, inserts base 16in support recessed part 44 power which is required is decreased. This acting effect becomes extent beneficial ones where longitudinal direction dimension of base 16increases, lightens labor burden of worker. Furthermore in this case, in range which deterioration of modify feature of warp of base 16 does not occur withdecrease of elastic applied force to base 16, shape of thin film long part 26 is desired is decided densely.

[0042] Furthermore base 16, provides elastically deformable thin film long part (not shown) which possesses smallerthickness than base 16 even in 2nd edge 24 of pair which extends to

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きる。この薄肉延長部は、第2縁24の略全長に亙って第2縁24から長手方向へ延設されることにより、第1縁22の薄肉延長部26と同様に、インサート成形工程において型46の支持凹部44へ基部16を挿入する際に弾性変形し、基部16の反りを修正して基部主要面12の周縁近傍領域を棚壁54に密着させる作用を促進する。

【〇〇43】係合要素18は、図1に示す矢尻状頭部を 有する突子形状の他に、半球状、球状、錐体状又は笠状 の頭部を有する茸形や、フック形、ループ形、傘形、椰 子の木形、等の多様な突子形状を有することができる。 或いは係合要素として、舌(tongue)と溝(groove)と の組合せ構造や、米国特許第 4,875,259号に開示される ような錐体又は円錐台状の噛合可能な先細り支柱群を適 用することもできる。例えば図1及び図14に示す矢尻 状頭部を有する係合要素18では、基部主要面12から の突出高さh1は、例えば1mm~8mm、好ましくは3mm ~6mmである。高さh 1が上記範囲より小さいと、係合 要素18の係合機能が低下し、上記範囲より大きいと、 被着体の触感や外観を損なう傾向がある。また、係合要 素18の対向係合片32の先端間距離rは、例えば0. 5mm~2mm、脚部30の太さsは、例えば0.5mm~2 mm、脚部30の長さh2は、例えば1mm~5mmである。 さらに、基部主要面12上での係合要素18の立設密度 は、例えば10本/cm<sup>2</sup>~100本/cm<sup>2</sup>、好ましくは 25本/cm<sup>2</sup>~60本/cm<sup>2</sup>である。

【0044】複数の係合要素18は、図3に示すような基部16上で長手方向に沿った2列に並ぶ平島世間で横手方向に沿った2列に並ぶ可能とする。また、重要な正置とする立列配置とする。また、手鳥状以上の配置とする。とはずれた3列以上の配置とする。とはずれたるののののできる。とのように、複数の係合を可能になり、本発明に係るインサートでは複数の相対とは関連であるが、本発明に係るインサートでは複数の相対とはでの、本発明に係るインサートでは複数の相対には、その場合によってが表現であるが、できる。ところで、ファスナー部材10は、その成形はできる。ところで、ファスナー部材10は、その成形はできる。ところで、ファスナー部材10は、その成形では、できる。ところで、ファスナー部材10は、その成形が関連では、が変するとが、での場合、2列以上の並列配置では、成形型の脱離が、その場合、2列以上の並列配置では、成形型の脱離が、その場合、2列以上の立列配置では、成形型の脱離が、との場合、2列以上の立列配置では、成形型の脱離が、となる。そのような場合には、米国特許第5、242、646号に開示される脚部型のような破壊的に脱離

cross direction, it is possible densely. From 2nd edge 24 by being installed to longitudinal direction over the abbreviation total length of 2nd edge 24, when in same way as the thin film long part 26 of 1st edge 22, inserting base 16 to supportrecessed part 44 of type 46 in insert molding step, elastic deformation it does this thin film long part, corrects warp of base 16 and it promotes action which sticks margin (edge) vicinity region of base main element surface 12 to shelf wall 54.

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[0043] hemisphere, spherical shape, mushroom shape and h ook shape, loop shape umbrella shape and wooden shape of coconut which possess thehead of cone shape or sedge hat condition, to possess or other diverse protrusion shape it ispossible work element 18, to other than protrusion shape which possesses thearrow rear end condition head which is shown in Figure 1. Or as work element, tongue (ton gue) with a combination structure of groove (groove) and, it is possible also to apply mesh possible taper support pillar group of the cone or kind of frustoconical shape which is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,875,259 number. With work element 18 which possesses arrow rear end condition headwhich is shown in for example Figure 1 and Figure 14, as for protruding height h1 from the base main element surface 12, it is a for example 1 mm to 8 mm and a preferably 3 mm to 6 mm. When height hl is smaller than above-mentioned range, engaging function of the work element 18 decreases, when it is larger than abovementionedrange, is a feel of item to be bonded and a tendency which impairs external appearance. In addition, as for tip interval r of opposition engaging piece 32 of work element 18, as for thickness s of for example 0.5 mm to 2 mm and leg 30. as for thelength h2 of for example 0.5 mm to 2 mm and leg 30, it is a for example 1 mm to 5 mm. Furthermore, installation density of work element 18 on base main element surface 12, is the for example 10/cm2 to 100/cm2 and preferably 25/cm2 to 60/cm2.

[0044] Work element 18, to cross direction can also make para llel layout which superimpositionis done between respective lines not just sawtooth shape arrangement which lines up into 2 line which parallels to machine direction on thekind of base 16 which is shown in Figure 3. In addition, sawtooth shape arrangement and in each case of parallel layout, it it can arrange above 3 line which parallels to machine direction. This way, if arrangement of work element of plural is selected appropriately, just one or also to make; mutual work of the both components with state which is arranged in relative rotary position of the plural possible it is possible fastener part material and counterpart component which for insert molding relate to this invention with anti- surface condition. It produces it is desired warp of base 16 which by way, the fastener part material 10, it occurs that formation time and in order to decrease bending if

可能な型を使用した射出成形工程によって、基部、係合 要素、及び連結要素を、樹脂材料から一体的に形成する 方法が有利である。

【0045】なお、本発明に係るファスナー部村は、このように基部と係合要素とが同一の樹脂材料から一体成形されるもの(「スーパーデュアルロック」(3M社の商標名)として知られている)だけでなく、例えばプラスチック製の基部と基部に植設される複数の樹脂製モノフィラメントからなる係合要素とを備えたもの(「デュアルロック」(3M社の商標名)として知られている)にも適用できる。また係合要素として、フックアンドループ式ファスナー(「スコッチメイト」(3M社の商標名)として知られている)に用いられるフック又はループを採用することもできる。

【0046】連結要素20は、基部16を横断方向又は長手方向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように働く分配性用に抵抗するとともに、基部16の捩じれに対する剛性を高めるために、長手部分34と横断部分36とを備えることが好ましい。この場合、連結要素20は、図3に手部分34と横断部分36とのみからなる蛇行突条の形状に関らず、例えばなるなで行突条20は、図15(b)の長手部分34に溝を有する分離形できる。これらいずを実別できる。これらいずを突20は、窓の形状を採用できる。これらいずを容易にするとして、の形状を採用できる。これらいずを容易にするともに、の連結強度を向上させることができる。

【0047】連結要素20の基部裏面14からの突出高温でさらは、例えば1mm~20mmである。また、ファスナーの形材10と成形主体との連結強度を向上させる図1の楔形状の連結要素20において、基部裏面174と連結要素20の傾斜側面との成す角度は、例えば5°~30°である。さらに、ファスナー部材10と成形主体との連結強度を一層向上させるために、連結要素20に加えて、例えば係合要素18と同様の突子形状を有する2次連結要素(図示せず)を選択的に追加することもできる。基部16に対して垂直方向へ働く引抜き力に対する連結強度は、例えば5kg以上であり、基部16に対して第1縁

possible, densely with injection molding step, but in that case, with parallel layout of two rows or more, liberation of mold becomes difficult. In that kind of case, with injection molding step which uses removable type for the destructive like leg type which is disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 5,242,646 number, the base and work element, and connecting element, method which from resin material is formed in integral is profitable. INDEX 0 TRANSLATED AS: plural...

[0045] Furthermore, this way base and work element from same resin material not only a thing (It is known " super dual rock " (tradename of 3M corporation) as. ) which integral molding is done, to base and the base of for example plastic it can apply fastener part material which relates to this invention, to also thing (It is known " dual rock " (tradename of 3M corporation) as. ) which has work element which consists of resin monofilament of plural which implanting is done. In addition it can also adopt hook or loop which is used for the hook and loop system fastener (It is known " Scotch May jp7" (tradename of 3M corporation) as. ) as work element.

[0046] In order base 16 to cross direction or machine directio n volume 1 to lift from the formation main component, as resistance it does in separation actionwhich works, base 16 twist connecting element 20, in order to raise stiffnessfor, it has longitudinal portion 34 and intersection portion 36, it is desirabledensely. In this case, connecting element 20, separate form T-shape protrusion 20c of separate form serpentine protrusion 20b and Figure 15 (c) which possess groove in longitudinal portion 34 of serpentine protrusion 20a and Figure 15 (b) which consist of only longitudinal portion 34 and with intersection portion 36 of for example Figure 15 (a)not just geometry of serpentine protrusion which is shown in Figure 3, can adopt the or other geometry. These each geometry, as liberation of type when forming of fastener partmaterial 10 is made easy, because resin starting liquid of formation main componentat time of insert molding, while expelling air to base cross direction, togo to every nook and cranny of surface of connecting element 20 easily, crossing over and others it does, connected strength of fastener partmaterial 10 and formation main component it can improve.

[0047] Protruding height c from base back surface 14 of connecting element 20 is for example 1 mm to 20 mm. In addition, angle which base back surface 14 and inclined side face of the connecting element 20 form connected strength of fastener part material 10 and the formation main component in connecting element 20 of wedge shape of Figure 1 which improves, is for example 5 ° to 30 °. Furthermore, selectively also to add secondary connecting element (not shown) which possesses protrusion geometrywhich is similar to for example work element 18 connected strength of the fastener part material 10 and formation main component in order to

22から捲り上げるように作用する剥離力に対する連結 強度は、例えば  $2 \log$  以上である(いずれも基部 16 の寸 法が d=50 cm、w2=8 cm の場合)。

【0048】ところで、前述したように、図1のファス ナー部材10における連結要素20は、蛇行状に延びる 長手部分34と横断部分36とを備えることにより、基 部16の涙じれに対する剛性を高める作用を果たす。そ れと共に、蛇行形状の連結要素20は、主要面12に平 行な方向(以下、水平方向と称する)への基部16の撓 曲に対し、高い剛性を発揮することが判っている。した。 がってファスナー部材10は、成形主体に直線状に連結 される用途には適しているが、水平方向へ基部16を撓 曲した状態で成形主体に連結することが要求される場合 には、適用が困難である。このような適用としては、例 えば着席者の体形に沿う立体形状を有するパケットシー ト形式の自動車用座席において、クッション形状に合わ せて立体縫製されたカバー部材の曲線状に延びる縫目に 沿ってファスナー部材を配置する場合が挙げられる。図 16~図18は、このような場合にファスナー部材の適 用を可能にする連結要素の幾つかの変形実施形態を示す

【0049】図16に示す変形実施形態による連結要素70は、基部16と同一の樹脂材料から一体成形され、基部16の長手方向へ直線状に連続して裏面14の横断方向略中央に結合される薄板状の脚部72を備える。脚部72は、全体に略均一な厚み(横断方向寸法)を有し、裏面14の長手方向へ延びる中心線に沿って略直される。さらに、裏面14から離れた側の脚部72の自由端には、脚部72の横断方向両側に、基本で、裏面14から離れた側の脚部16に略平行に延びる薄板状のアンカー部74が形成される。アンカー部74は、全体に略均一な厚みを有し、基部16と両薄肉延長部26とを合わせた横断方向寸法w1に略等しい横断方向寸法を有する。

【0050】このような構成を有する連結要素70は、 材料強度的に平衡した基部16とアンカー部74とが脚 部72により所定間隔を開けて結合されているので、基 improve more, in addition to connecting element 20, it is possible. As for connected strength for pull-out force which works, in order withthe for example 5 kg or greater, volume by to lift from 1st edge 22 vis-a-vis the base 16, as for connected strength for delamination force which operates, it is a for example 2 kg or greater to vertical direction vis-a-vis base 16, (In each case dimension of base 16 is d=50 cm and w2=8 mm when).

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[0048] As by way, mentioned earlier, base 16 twists connecting element 20 in thefastener part material 10 of Figure 1, action which raises stiffnessfor is carried out by having longitudinal portion 34 and intersection portion 36 which extend to meandering. With that, as for connecting element 20 of serpentine geometry, high stiffness is shownunderstands densely in main element surface 12 vis-a-vis bending of base 16 to the parallel direction (Below, it names horizontal direction.). Therefore but fastener part material 10 is suitable for application which is connected to straight line to formation main component, when to horizontal direction to the formation main component is connected is required densely with statewhich base 16 bending is done, application is difficult. Adjusting to cushion condition, as this kind of application, in theautomotive seat of bucket seat form which possesses threedimensional shape which parallels to thebody shape of for example being seated person, when fastener part materialis arranged alongside seam which extends to curve shape of thecover member which steric stitching is done it is listed. Figure 16 to Figure 18, in this kind of case shows several modified working example shape of connecting element whichmakes application of fastener part material possible.

[0049] With modified working example form which is shown in Figure 16 connecting element 70 integral molding is done from same resin material, as base 16 to machine direction of base 16 continues in straight line and consists of protrusion which is installed in the back surface 14. This protrusion has leg 72 of thin sheet which is connected to cross direction approximately center of back surface 14 with base end. leg 72 roughly uniform has thickness (cross direction dimension) in entirety, is arranged inabbreviation upright condition alongside center line which extends to the machine direction of back surface 14. Furthermore, in cross direction both sides of leg 72, anchor section 74 of thethin sheet which almost extends parallel to base 16 is formed in thefree end of leg 72 side which leaves from back surface 14. anchor section 74 roughly uniform has thickness in entirety, possesses abbreviation equal cross direction dimension in cross direction dimension wil which adjusts the base 16 and both thin filmlong part 26.

[0050] Because as for connecting element 70 which possesses this kind of constitution, the base 16 and anchor section 74 which equilibrium are done opening the specified interval with

部16を水平方向へ撓曲する際に、応力が基部16とア ンカー部フ4とに略均等に分散して加わる。しかも脚部 72は、それ自体、基部16の水平方向への撓曲を妨げ ない。その結果、基部16は、捩じれたり波状に撓んだ りすることなく、水平方向へ容易に撓曲できるようにな る。したがって連結要素70を備えたファスナー部材は 、例えばバケットシート形式の自動車用座席において、 クッション部材の曲線状に延びる溝に容易にインサート 成形でき、しかも立体縫製カバー部材の曲線状縫目の対 応係合要素に強固に係合してカバー部材をクッション部 材に密着させ、機能性及び意匠性を向上させることがで きる。また、成形主体の形状に関わらず、人体(例えば 着席者)に触れないか又は触れる頻度の少ない位置にブ ァスナー部材を撓曲して設置できるので、使用時の被着 体(例えばカバー部材)の触感を損なわずに、充分なフ ァスナー機能を発揮できる。なお連結要素70は、イン サート成形工程により成形主体に埋め込まれたときに、 アンカー部フ4が成形主体に楔状に食い込んで強固な連 結力を発揮することは言うまでもない。

【0051】連結要素70は、基部16と両薄肉延長部 26とを合わせた横断方向寸法w1、基部16と連結要 素70とを合わせた高さp、及びアンカー部74の横断 方向寸法ッが互いに略等しいときに、特に基部16の水 平方向への撓曲を容易にする。この場合、撓曲半径に関 して内側に脚部72をずらして配置する(すなわち図1 6 (b)のH状断面をコ状断面に修正する)と、さらに 撓曲が容易になる。しかしながらそのような構成では、 インサート成形時に作業者が脚部72の位置を確認しつ つ型内に配置しなければならない煩雑さが生じる。また 、水平方向へS状に蛇行撓曲させることも考慮すれば、 やはり図示のように裏面14の横断方向略中央に脚部7 2を配置することが好ましい。

【0052】連結要素70においては、図16(a)に 示すように、アンカー部74に長手方向へ所定間隔を開 けて複数のスリット76を設けることができる。このよ うな構成によれば、インサート成形時に、成形主体がア ンカー部74のスリット76に侵入した状態で固化する ので、ファスナー部材を成形主体に連結する連結力をさ らに高めることができる。特にスリットフ6は、成形主 体を侵入させることにより、基部16をその第2縁24 を起点として長手方向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように 働く分離力に抗して、アンカー部フ4を成形主体に強固 に掛止するように作用する。このような観点では、基部

leg 72, it is connected, when bending doing the base 16 to horizontal direction, stress in base 16 and anchor section 74abbreviation dispersing equally in material strengthwise, it joins. Furthermore leg 72, that itself, does not obstruct bending to thehorizontal direction of base 16. As a result, without it can twist base 16 and/or, bendingin wave, to horizontal direction easily it reaches point where bendingit is possible. Therefore as for fastener part material which has connecting element 70, insert molding it is possible easily in groove which extends to curve shape of the cushion member, in automotive seat of for example bucket seat form, furthermore engaging to firm in the corresponding work element of curve shape seam of steric stitching cover member and sticking thecover member to cushion member, functionality and decorative it can improve. In addition, it does not touch to human body (for example being seated person) regardless of geometryof formation main component, or or bending doing fastener part material in the position where frequency which is touched is little, because itcan install, without impairing feel of item to be bonded (for example cover member) when using, youcan show satisfactory fastener function. Furthermore connecting element 70 when being imbedded to formationmain component by insert molding step, anchor section 74 eating into wedge in the formation main component, shows strong connected power.

[0051] Connecting element 70 when cross direction dimension. y of cross direction dimension w1, adjust base 16 and connecting element 70 the height p, and anchor section 74 which adjust the base 16 and both thin film long part 26 mutually abbreviation being equal, makes thebending to horizontal direction of especially base 16 easy. In this case, shifting leg 72 in inside in regard to bending radius, arranges (Namely H-shape cross section of Figure 16 (b) is corrected in □ condition cross section. ) with, furthermore bending becomes easy. But with that kind of constitution, while worker verifying the position of leg 72 at time of insert molding, you must arrange onclosed die forging, complexity occurs. In addition, if to horizontal direction it considers also fact that serpentine bending it does in S-shape, after all as in illustration, theleg 72 is arranged in cross direction approximately center of back surface 14densely is desirable.

[0052] Regarding connecting element 70, as shown in Figure 1 6 (a), opening specified interval to thelongitudinal direction in anchor section 74, it provides slit 76 of plural, it is possible densely. According to this kind of constitution, because at time of the insert molding, solidification it does with state where formation main componentinvaded slit 76 of anchor section 74, connected powerwhich connects fastener part material to formation main component furthermore is raised, it is possible densely. Especially slit 76 operates, in order formation main component base 16in order to longitudinal direction volume 9 to lift from formation main component with the 2nd edge 24 as

16を長手方向へ捲り上げる起点となり得る第2縁24に隣接して、少なくとも1つのスリット76を設ければよい。

【0054】スリット76の長手方向寸法×は、水平方向への撓曲を容易にする観点では可及的に小さいことが望ましいが、xが小さすぎると成形主体を侵入させることが困難となり、基部16を長手方向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように働く分離作用に対する抵抗力が低下する危惧が生じる。したがってスリット76は、図示のようにxが脚部72に隣接する部位で可及的に小さく、アンカー部74の先端に向かって徐々に拡大されるような形状を有することが好ましい。

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【0055】図17に示す変形実施形態による連結要素80は、基部16と同一の樹脂材料から一体成形され、基部16の長手方向へ直線状に連続して裏面14に突設される突条からなる。この突条は、基端で裏面14の横断方向略中央に結合される薄板状の脚部82を備える。脚部82は、裏面14との結合基端から先端の自由端に向かって徐々に拡大される厚み(横断方向寸法)を有し、自由端の最大横断方向寸法を有する領域がアンカー部84として作用する。

【0056】連結要素80は、裏面14から離れた先端の自由端に、裏面14との結合基端よりも大きな横断方

source, resist to separation powerwhich works, anchor section 74 in formation main component stoppingto make firm by invading. With this kind of viewpoint, base 16 volume <sup>1</sup>/<sub>9</sub> is lifted being adjacent to 2nd edge 24 which can become source which to longitudinal direction it should have provided slit 76 of at least one.

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[0053] It carries out also action which furthermore, in order tha t the main element surface 12 is designated as concave surface. base 16 bending does slit 76to direction (Below, it names perpendicular direction. ) which crosses in main element surface 12 and densely makes easy. Due to this action, be able to install fastener part material which has the connecting element 70, in diverse three-dimensional curved surface part amount of surface of cushion member of seat forthe especially vehicle, because fixed part rank of cover member can be set to the desired position, there is a benefit where degrees of freedom of seat design spreads. Furthermore with this kind of viewpoint, number of slit 76 is increased, in addition slit 76 is continued even in leg 72 and it forms it is profitable densely. But in that case, when bending doing base 16 to horizontal direction, equilibrium per minutescattering effect of stress fades, there is a tendency where bendingto horizontal direction becomes difficult. Therefore, corresponding to bending direction which is required, itselects shape and number of slit 76 densely it is desirable.

[0054] As for longitudinal direction dimension x of slit 76, with viewpoint which makes bending to the horizontal direction easy if possible small thing is desirable, but when thex is too small, formation main component it invades densely to become difficult, in order base 16 to longitudinal direction volume <sup>19</sup> to lift from the formation main component, fear where resistive force for separation action which works decreases occurs. Therefore as for slit 76, as in illustration it is small if possible with site where x is adjacent to leg 72, it possesses the kind of shape which is expanded gradually facing toward endof anchor section 74 it is desirable densely.

[0055] With modified working example shape which is shown in Figure 17 connecting element 80 integral molding is done from same resin material, as base 16 to machine direction of base 16 continues in straight line and consists of protrusion which is installed in the back surface 14. This protrusion has leg 82 of thin sheet which is connected to cross direction approximately center of back surface 14 with base end. leg 82, has thickness (cross direction dimension) which is expanded gradually from bonding group edge of back surface 14 facing toward free end of end region whichpossesses maximum cross direction dimension of free end operates as anchor section 84.

[0056] As for connecting element 80, Leaves from back surface 14 to free end of end which, When in same way as connecting

向寸法を有したアンカー部84を備えることにより、図16の連結要素70と同様に、基部16を水平方向へ撓曲する際の応力を基部16とアンカー部74とに分散して加えることができ、その結果、基部16の水平方向への撓曲を容易にすることができる。しかしながら連結要素80では、アンカー部84すなわち脚部82の最大横断方向寸法qが、基部16と両薄肉延長部26とを合わせた横断方向寸法w1よりも小さいので、連結要素70に比べると基部16の水平方向への撓曲を容易にする作用は劣る。

【0057】連結要素80においては、脚部82の自由端近傍に脚部82を横断方向へ貫通する複数の貫通孔86を長手方向へ所定間隔を開けて設けることができる。このような構成によれば、インサート成形時に、成形主体が貫通孔86に侵入した状態で固化するので、ファスナー部材を成形主体に連結する連結力をさらに高めることができる。特に貫通孔86は、成形主体を侵入として長いできる。特に貫通孔86は、成形主体を侵入として長いできる。特に貫通孔86な第24を起点として長方向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように働く分離力に抗して、脚部82を成形主体に強固に掛止するように作用する。なお貫通孔86の寸法は、脚部82の機械的強度を著しくは低下させない範囲で決定することが望ましい

【0058】例として、基部16を水平方向へ100mm-以上の曲率半径で撓曲させることを想定した場合の、上 記各変形実施態様における好適な寸法を以下に列記する 。基部16の厚みt1=0.5mm~3mm。基部16と両 薄肉延長部26とを合わせた横断方向寸法w1=4mm~ 20mm。基部16と連結要素70(80)とを合わせた。 高さp=4mm~20mm。脚部72(82)の最大横断方 向寸法q=0.5mm~5mm。アンカー部74の厚みs= O. 5mm~3mm。アンカー部74の横断方向寸法y=2 . 5mm~20mm。スリット76の最大長手方向寸法x= O. 5mm~5mm。スリット76により分割されたアンカ 一部74の最大長手方向寸法ェ=5mm~50mm。スリップ ト76の個数(長手方向10cm当り)=1個~20個。<sup>130</sup> なお、同様の寸法範囲で、前述したように薄肉延長部2 6の自由端26aを波状又は鋸歯状に形成した場合には 、基部16を水平方向へ50mm以上の曲率半径で撓曲で きる。 111

【0059】本発明に係るファスナー部材は、帯状であ

element 70 of Figure 16, bending doing the base 16 to horizontal direction in comparison with bonding group edge of back surface 14 byhaving anchor section 84 which possesses large cross direction dimension, dispersing stress with to base 16 and anchor section 74, itadds, it is possible densely, as a result, can make bending to thehorizontal direction of base 16 easy. But because with connecting element 80, anchor section 84 namely maximum cross direction dimension qof leg 82, is small in comparison with cross direction dimension w1 which adjusts the base 16 and both thin film long part 26, when you compare to connecting element 70, action whichmakes bending to horizontal direction of base 16 easy is inferior.

[0057] Regarding connecting element 80, opening specified inte rval to machine direction, it provides, thepenetrating hole 86 of plural which penetrates leg 82 to cross direction in thefree end vicinity of leg 82 it is possible densely. According to this kind of constitution, because at time of the insert molding, solidification it does with state where formation main componentinvaded penetrating hole 86, connected power which connects fastener partmaterial to formation main component furthermore is raised, it is possibledensely. Especially penetrating hole 86 operates, in order formation main component base 16in order to machine direction volume b) to lift from formation main component with the 2nd edge 24 as source, resist to separation powerwhich works, leg 82 in formation main component stopping to make firm by invading. Furthermore decides mechanical strength of leg 82 dimension of thepenetrating hole 86, in range which does not decrease considerably densely isdesirable.

[0058] As example, preferred dimension in, above-mentioned e ach modified working example embodiment when to thehorizontal direction bending does base 16 with radius of curvature of 100 mm or greater and supposes densely is listed below. thickness t1=0.5 mm to 3 mm of base 16. cross direction dimension w1=4 mm to 20 mm which adjusts base 16 and both thin filmlong part 26. height p=4 mm to 20 mm which adjusts base 16 and connecting element 70(80). maximum cross direction dimension q=0.5 mm to 5 mm of leg 72(82). thickness s=0.5 mm to 3 mm of anchor section 74. cross direction dimension y=2.5 mm to 20 mm of anchor section 74. maximum length hand direction dimension x=0.5 mm to 5 mm of slit 76. maximum length hand direction dimension z=5 mm to 50 mm of anchor section 74 which isdivided by slit 76. number (longitudinal direction per 10 cm)= 1 to 20 of slit 76. Furthermore, way in similar dimension range, you mentionearlier, when it formed free end 26a of thin film long part 26 in wave or thesawtooth, to horizontal direction bending is possible base 16 with radius of curvature of the 50 mm or greater.

[0059] Because fastener part material which relates to this inve

るので、上記説明にて検討した通り、成形主体にインサ ート成形した後に基部をその第2縁を起点として長手方 向へ成形主体から捲り上げるように働く分離力に抗して 基部を成形主体に強固に掛止できることが所望される。 このような機能を付与するために、例えば図1、図16 及び図17に示す各実施形態において、図18に示すよ うに、基部16のみを第2縁24の近傍で長手方向へ延 長することができる。この場合、成形主体の型46の成 形面42から所定高さの位置に支持凹部44を設けると ともに、支持凹部44を画成する横断側壁52(図6) を省略して棚壁54を支持凹部44の外側に連通させ、 図示のように基部16の長手延長部16aを棚壁54で 支持しつつ支持凹部44の外側に延長させた状態で、フ ァスナー部材を型46に配置する(図18(a))。こ の状態でインサート成形を行えば、図18(b)に示す ように、基部16の長手延長部16aが成形主体62に 埋め込まれるので、基部16をその第2縁24を起点と して長手方向へ成形主体62から捲り上げるように働く 分離力に抗して、基部16が成形主体62に強固に掛止 される。

【〇〇6〇】また、本発明に係るファスナー部材は、上記各実施例に記載したようなファスナー部材(便宜的に単体ファスナー部材と称する)を2本又はそれ以上の本数だけ長手方向へ結合してなるものを含む。このような結合形ファスナー部材は、複数の単体ファスナー部材同士を、基部の横断方向寸法より小さな横断方向寸法を有した撓曲自在な結合要素(ジョイント)により結合して、好ましくは一体的に成形される。したがって結合形ファスナー部材は、複数の単体ファスナー部材を成形主体上の比較的近接した複数箇所に取付ける際に、各単体ファスナー部材の位置決めを容易にし、作業性を向上させる効果を奏する。

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【〇〇61】好ましくは結合要素は、基部と同じ材料から基部に同一厚みに一体成形され、基部同士を相互に結合する。このような構成の結合要素は、基部よりも小さな横断方向寸法を付与することにより、基部よりも容易に撓曲可能となる。また結合要素として、針金等の可撓性金属材料からなる線材又は細帯材を使用し、インサート成形法により各単体ファスナー部材に一体的に組込むたともできる。さらに結合要素は、結合形ファスナー部材を成形主体にインサート成形する際に、成形主体に埋め込まれる形状でもよいが、結合要素自体にも前述した連結要素を設けて、その連結要素により結合要素が成形

ntion is strip, asexamined in above-mentioned explanation, in order in formationmain component insert molding after doing. base to machine direction volume 4 to liftfrom formation main component with that 2nd edge as source, resist to he separation power which works stopping it can make base to theformation main component firm, it is desired densely. As in order to grant this kind of function, shown in Figure 18 in eachembodiment which is shown in for example Figure 1 and Figure 16 and Figure 17, only base 16 withthe vicinity of 2nd edge 24 can be extended to machine direction. This when, From molded surface 42 of type 46 of formation main component supportrecessed part 44 is provided in position of specified height as. Abbreviating intersection side wall 52(Figure 6) which forms support recessed part 44, connecting shelf wall 54 to outside of support recessed part 44, asin illustration while supporting longitudinal long part 16a of base 16 with shelfwall 54, with state which it makes outside of supportrecessed part 44 extend, it arranges fastener part material in type 46 (Figure 18 (a)). If insert molding is done with this state, as shown in Figure 18 (b), because the longitudinal long part 16a of base 16 is imbedded to formation main component 62, in orderthe base 16 to machine direction volume <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to lift from formation main component 62 with the 2nd edge 24 as source, resist to separation powerwhich works, base 16 in formation main component 62 stopping makes firm

[0060] In addition, fastener part material which relates to this invention, fastener partmaterial kind of (It names unit fastener part material conveniently.) which is stated in above-mentioned each Working Examplethe 2 or just number above that connecting to machine direction, thosewhich become are included. This kind of connection shape fastener part material connecting unit fastener partmaterial of plural, with bending free-standing connection element (joint) which possessessmaller cross direction dimension than cross direction dimension of base, forms in preferably integral. Therefore connection shape fastener part material, unit fastener part material of the plural occasion where you install in multiple sites which top of the formation main component does proximity relatively, makes positioning of eachunit fastener part material easy, workability possesses effect which improves.

[0061] Preferably connection element from same material as b ase integral molding done in same thickness, to base connects base mutually. Connection element of this kind of constitution becomes easily thebending possible by granting small cross direction dimension in comparison with the base, in comparison with base. In addition you use wire or small strip which consists of the wire or other flexibility metallic material, as connection element, you can also install in integral ineach unit fastener part material with insert molding method. Furthermore connection element, when insert molding doing connectionshape fastener part material in formation main

主体に固定的に連結される構成が好ました。成形主体上での各単体ファスナー部材の相対配置は任意であるが、作業性を考慮した場合、結合要素の長手方向寸法は好ましくは5mm~100mmの範囲で設定される。

【0062】本発明に係るファスナー部材は、様々な材 料から形成することができる。特に、基部の薄肉延長部 の弾性変形により基部に適当な付勢力を及ぼすために、 薄肉延長部の曲げ弾性率が好ましくは9800N/cm<sup>2</sup> ~ 2 4 5 0 0 0 N / cm² 、特に好ましくは 4 9 0 0 0 N /cm<sup>2</sup> ~ 1 9 6 0 0 0 N / cm<sup>2</sup> の範囲にあることが要求 される。このような曲げ弾性率を達成するために、ファ スナー部材の好適な材料として、ポリアミド(6ーナイ ロン(商標)、6、6ーナイロン(商標)等)、ポリプ ロピレン、ポリエチレン、アイオノマー、ポリアセター ル、ポリエステル(ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリ エチレンナフタレート等)、ポリフェニレンスルフィド 、ポリエーテルケトン、ポリエーテルエステル、ポリエ ーテルサルフォン、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリサルフォ ン、ポリアリレートが挙げられる。このうち特に好適な 材料は、6ーナイロン(商標)、6、6ーナイロン(商 標)、ポリプロピレンである。

【0063】またこのような樹脂材料に、カーボンブラック、グラスファイバー、酸化チタン、酸化鉄等の充填材を添加して、曲げ弾性率を好適な範囲に制御することもできる。特に好適な充填材はカーボンブラックである。この場合、カーボンブラックの含有量は、好ましくは100重量部の樹脂に対して0.01~10重量部、特に好ましくは1~5重量部の範囲である。カーボンブラックの含有量がこの範囲より少ないと弾性率の制御が困難になる傾向があり、この範囲より多いとカーボンブラックによる潤滑効果が顕著になり、ファスナー部材を成形主体に連結する連結強度が低下する傾向がある。

【0064】なお、前述した自動車用座席 1,000への適用においては、クッション部材 102は例えば、ポリプロピレングリコール等のポリオールと、トリレンジイソシアネート等のポリイソシアネートと、アミン水溶液等の発泡剤、硬化促進剤等との混合物からなる発泡性樹脂材料から成形される。この混合物は、通常、使用直前に投拌、混合してから型に注入し、注入後、25℃~180℃の温度で発泡一硬化操作を行い、硬化させる。他方、カバー部材 104に設けた対応係合要素 108のルー

component, is good even with inegeometry which is imbedded to formation main component, but providing the connecting element which is mentioned earlier even in connection element itself, the constitution where connection element is connected to fixable to the formation main component by connecting element is desirable. relative configuration of each unit fastener part material on formation main component is option, but when workability is considered, machine direction dimension of connection element isset in range of preferably 5 mm to 100 mm

[0062] It can form fastener part material which relates to this i nvention, from the various material. Especially, in order to cause suitable applied force to base with elastic deformation of the thin film long part of base, flexural modulus of thin film long part is a range of preferably 9800 N/cm<sub>2</sub> to 245000 N/cm2 and particularly preferably 49000 N/cm2 to 196000 N/cm<sup>2</sup>, it is required densely. In order to achieve this kind of flexural modulus, polyamide (Such as 6 - nylon (trademark) and 6,6 - nylon (trademark)), polypropylene, the polyethylene, ionomer, polyacetal and polyester (Such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylene naphthalate). you can list polyphenylene sulfide the polyether ketone, polyetherester, polyether sulfone, polyetherimide, polysulfone and polyarylate asthe preferred material of fastener part material. Especially preferred material among these, is 6 - nylon (trademark), 6,6 - nylon (trademark) and the polypropylene.

[0063] In addition in this kind of resin material, adding carbon black, glass fiber, the titanium dioxide and iron oxide or other filler, it is possible also to control flexural modulus in preferredrange. Especially preferred filler is carbon black. In this case, content of carbon black, is range of 0.01 to 10 parts by weight and the particularly preferably 1 to 5 parts by weight vis-a-vis resin of preferably 100 parts by weight. When content of carbon black is less than this range, when there is a tendency where control of modulus becomes difficult, is more than this range there is a tendency where connected strength where with carbon black the lubricating effect becomes remarkable, connects fastener part material to the formation main component decreases.

[0064] Furthermore, cushion member 102 forms from foamable resin material which consists of theblend of for example polypropylene glycol or other polyol and toluene diisocyanate or other polyisocyanate and amine water solution or other blowing agent and curing promoter etc atthe time of applying to automotive seat 100 which is mentioned earlier. After this blend, usually, agitating and mixing immediatelybefore using, it fills to type, after filling, does foaming hardening operation with temperature of 25 °C to 180 °C, hardens. loop height of



プ高さは、例えば 1 mm~ 1 0 mm、好ましくは 3 mm~ 4 mm である。

#### [0065]

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【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明によれば、型内にインサートとして配置したときのファスナー部材の基部の反りや撓みを確実に修正できるので、係合要素の係合機能を低下させたり、被着体の触感や外観を損なったりすることなく、成形主体の所定位置にファスナー部材を強固に固定することが可能となる。さらに本発明によれば、そのようなインサート成形用ファスナー部材を成形主体に容易に固定的に連結することが可能となる。

# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態によるファスナー部材の部 分拡大斜視図である。

【図2】図1のファスナー部材の正面図である。

【図3】図1のファスナー部材の平面図である。

【図4】図3の線IV-IVに沿った横断方向断面図である

【図5】図1のファスナー部材を型内にインサートとし て配置した状態を示す横断方向断面図である。

【図6】図1のファスナー部材を型内にインサートとして配置した状態を示す長手方向断面図である。

【図7】図6の型に樹脂原液を注入した状態を示す横断 方向断面図である。

【図8】インサート成形工程によりファスナー部材を表面に固定した成形主体の横断方向断面図である。

【図9】本発明に係るファスナー部材を適用可能な自動 車用座席の斜視図である。

【図10】図9の線X-Xに沿った部分拡大断面図であ る。

【図11】本発明に係るファスナー部材に係合する被着体の対応係合要素を示す図で、(a)局部ループ部材を

corresponding work element 108 which is provided in the other and cover member 104, is for example 1 mm to 10 mm and preferably 3 mm to 4 mm

31 1 125 B

# [0065]

[Effects of the Invention] As been clear from explanation abov e, According to this invention, when arranging on closed die forging asinsertion, because warp and bending of base of fastener partmaterial can be corrected securely, engaging function of work elementit decreases, fastener part material it becomes firmly it is lockeddensely possible in specified position of formation main component without feelof item to be bonded and impairing external appearance. Furthermore according to this invention, fastener part material for that kindof insert molding becomes easily is connected to fixable densely possible inthe formation main component.

# [Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

Verter in

[Figure 1] It is a partially expanded oblique diagram of fastener part material with one embodiment of this invention.

[Figure 2] It is a front view of fastener part material of Figure 1.

[Figure 3] It is a top view of fastener part material of Figure 1.

[Figure 4] It is a cross direction sectional view which parallels to line IV - IV of Figure 3.

[Figure 5] Fastener part material of Figure 1 it is a cross direction sectional view which shows statewhich it arranges as insertion on closed die forging.

[Figure 6] Fastener part material of Figure 1 it is a machine direction sectional view which shows statewhich it arranges as insertion on closed die forging.

[Figure 7] It is a cross direction sectional view which shows state which filled resin starting liquid to type of the Figure 6.

[Figure 8] It is a cross direction sectional view of formation main component which locks fastener part material in the surface with insert molding step.

[Figure 9] Fastener part material which relates to this invention it is a oblique view of theapplicable automotive seat.

[Figure 10] It is a portion enlarged cross section diagram which parallels to line X - X of Figure 9.

[Figure 11] In figure which shows corresponding work element o fitem to be bondedwhich engages to fastener part material

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JP 97224720A Machine Translation

使用した場合の被着体裏面の部分拡大斜視図、及び (b) 全面ループ部材を使用した場合の被着体の部分拡大斜視図、である。

【図12】被着体の対応係合要素に係合したファスナー 部材を示す拡大断面図である。

【図13】薄肉延長部の変形実施形態を示す平面図である。

【図14】図12のファスナー部材の係合要素を示す部 分拡大断面図である。

【図15】(a)~(c)は、図1のファスナー部材の・連結要素の変形例を示す部分拡大底面図である。

【図16】連結要素の変形実施形態を示す図で、(a)ファスナー部材の部分拡大斜視図、及び(b)線 XVIーXVI に沿った断面図、である。

【図18】基部の変形実施形態を示す図で、(a)成形主体の型に配置したファスナー部材の長手方向断面図、及び(b)成形主体にインサート成形されたファスナー部材の長手方向断面図、である。

## 【符号の説明】

- 10…ファスナー部材
- 16…基部
- 18…係合要素
- 20、70、80…連結要素
- 2 2 … 第 1 縁
- 24…第2縁 1
- 26…薄肉延長部
- 3 4 … 長手部分

which relates to this invention, inepartially expanded oblique diagram of item to be bonded back surface when (a) local part loop member is used, partially expanded oblique diagram of item to be bondedwhen and (b) entire surface loop member are used, is.

[Figure 12] It is a enlarged cross section diagram which shows fa stener part material which engaged to the corresponding work element of item to be bonded.

[Figure 13] It is a top view which shows modified working exam ple shape of thin film long part.

[Figure 14] It is a portion enlarged cross section diagram which s hows work element of fastener part material of the Figure 12.

[Figure 15] (A) To (c) is portion enlarged bottom view which shows modified example of connecting element of fastener partmaterial of Figure 1.

[Figure 16] In figure which shows modified working example shape of connecting element, partially expanded oblique diagram of (a) fastener part material, sectional view which parallels to and (b) line XVI - XVI, is.

[Figure 17] In figure which shows other modified working exam ple shape of connecting element, partially expanded oblique diagram ofthe (a) fastener part material, sectional view which parallels to and the(b) line XVII - XVII, is.

[Figure 18] In figure which shows modified working example for mof base, machine direction sectional view of thefastener part material which is arranged in type of (a) formation main component, the machine direction sectional view of fastener part material which insert molding is done, is in the and (b) formation main component.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

to Carrier a fra

- 10... fastener part material
- 16... base
- 18... work element
- 20, 70 and 80... connecting element
- 22... 1st edge
- 24... 2nd edge
- 26... thin film long part
- 34... longitudinal portion

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- 36…横断部分
- 44…支持凹部
- 4 6 …型
- 50…長手側壁
- 5 4 …棚壁
- 62…成形主体
- 72、82…脚部
- 74、84…アンカー部
- 102…クッション部材
- 104…カパー部材

36... intersection portion

44... support recess

46... type

50... longitudinal sidewall

54... shelf wall

62... formation main component

72 and 82... leg

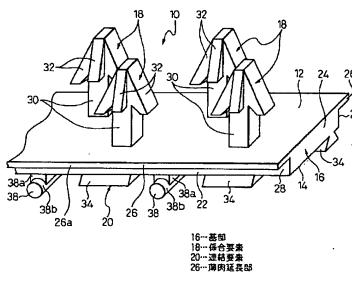
74 and 84... anchor section

102... cushion member

104... cover member

【図1】

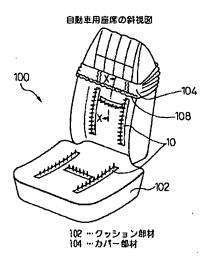
1]



[Figure 1]

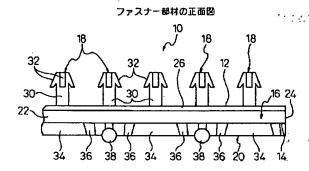
【図9】

[Figure 9]



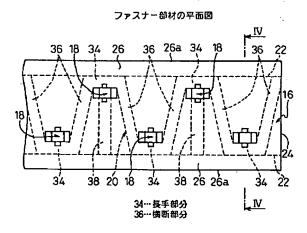
【図2】

[Figure 2]

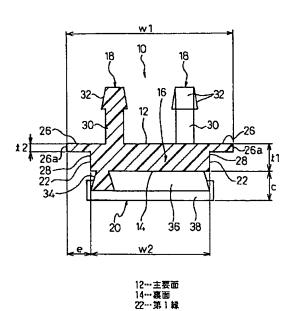


[図3]

[Figure 3]

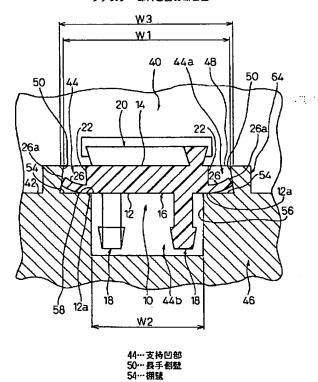


IV-IV断面図



【図5】

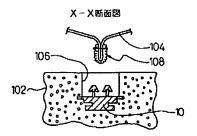
ファスナー部材と型の断面図



[Figure 5]

《図10】

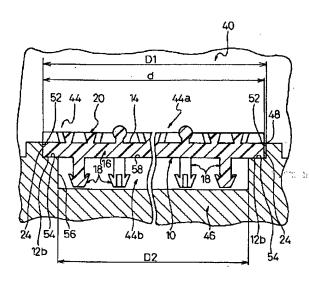
[Figure 10]



【図6】

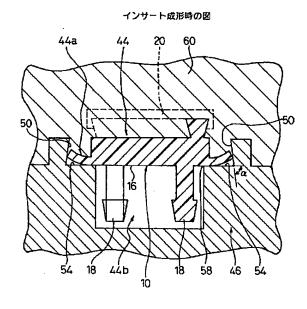
[Figure 6]

ファスナー部材と型の断面図



【図7】

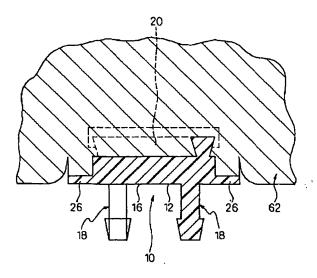
[Figure 7]



【図8】

[Figure 8]

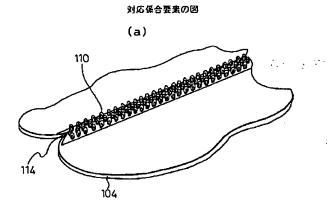
成形主体とファスナー部材



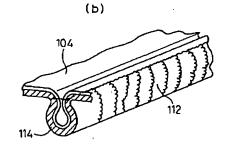
62…成形主体

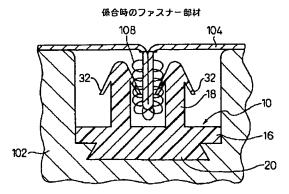
[図11]

[Figure 11]



110,112 …ループ部材

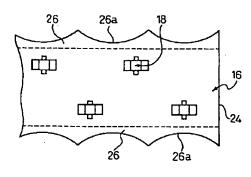




【図13】

[Figure 13]

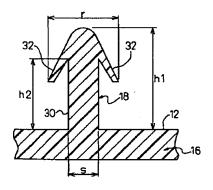
### 薄肉延長部の変形実施形態



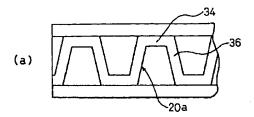
【図14】

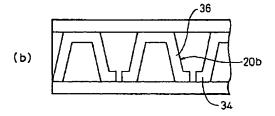
[Figure 14]

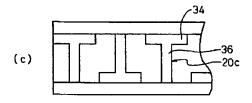
# 保合要素の拡大図



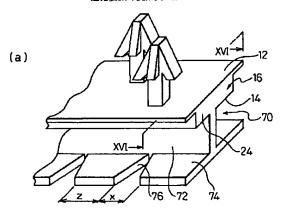
連結要素の変形例

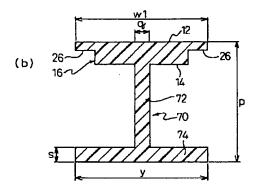




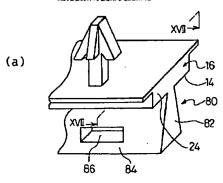


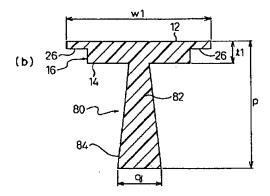
連結要素の変形実施形態



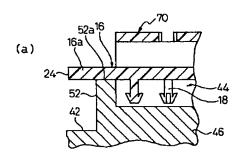


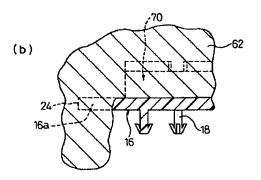
連結要素の変形実施形態





基部の変形実施形態





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[図18]

[Figure 18]

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